

FBIS

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DOCUMENTS SHOW U.S. PLANS FOR 'NUCLEAR AGGRESSION'

LD081642 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Western powers have lately stepped up their campaign aimed at intimidating the public with the alleged Soviet military threat. More from our observer, Yuriy Soltan:

The huge propaganda machine has been set in motion to help spread this notorious myth. Anti-Sovietism has been made a state policy. Consequently the goals and the impelling motives of Soviet foreign policy are being distorted. All kinds of inventions and tales are being circulated, willy-nilly. This makes one recall the dramatic experience of the preparation and unleashing of the Second World War. At that time people were also being intimidated by a Soviet threat. This was done to distract their attention from the real reasons that stimulated the increase of military danger. Thus, the warmongers were allowed to continue undisturbed with their job. Something similar to this is happening today. Certain circles have decided to slander the policy of the Soviet Union in order to cover up those who are indeed responsible for the arms race, the sabotage of disarmament talks and the heightening of international tension.

The British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES has published confidential documents containing plans for a nuclear war. The documents were prepared by the chief command of the American Armed Forces in Europe. In fact, these are plans for a nuclear aggression. They emphasize the need for dealing a series of preemptive strikes at concrete targets, that is military installations and towns of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As you may see, the military danger today emanates not from the Soviet Union but from the American imperialist circles and their certain partners. This military danger is the outcome of the ruthless policies pursued by the NATO military bloc.

GENSCHER'S SUPPORT FOR NATO MISSILES SCORED

DW091020 Moscow in German to Germany 1612 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Vladimn Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] I would like to begin with a commentary on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany. DPA reports from Bonn that Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, urged the Cabinet to leave no doubts with regard to Bonn's approach to NATO's missile decision. In Wednesday's Cabinet session Genscher urged the government members to clearly and unambiguously support NATO's December 1979 decision. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

This is the second urgent appeal by the Federal German foreign minister in 1 week addressed to the government coalition critics of the NATO decision. Prior to this, in his final speech at the traditional Epiphany meeting of the Free Democratic Party[FDP] in Stuttgart, he demanded that the discussions on the planned stationing of American nuclear medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic should end. He implied that the critics of this decision call into question the substance of Western security policy, thus endangering the vital interests of the West.

Even this massive action, even this attempt to stifle the discussion on such an issue, particularly since this attempt was made by a politician supporting liberalism, shows how controversial NATO's missile decision has become even in the German Government camp and how quickly the aversion to its implementation is growing.

The reasons for the growing resistance are obvious. Many FRG politicians, politicians who accepted the decision in this or some other form, recognize that they have been fooled by those people who wanted to whip the decision through. They have not always recognized this in time, but it has come while it is still not too late.

Characteristic of this realization, for example, is an extensive article by retired General Bastian, which appeared shortly before Christmas in the Social Democratic Party [SPD] paper VORWAERTS. The competent military expert proves that the main premise of the initiators and advocates of the decision was wrong. The change of strength to the disadvantage of Western Europe, which allegedly made the stationing of the missiles inevitable, existed only in the imagination of the Americans and in the touched up reports of Western intelligence services. In fact, however, the balance of forces on our continent continues to exist, a balance which fully suffices for Western security according to official Bonn opinion.

Another argument the critics of the NATO decision use equally efficiently is connected with the refusal of the U.S. Government to ratify the SALT II treaty. The foreign political spokesman of the SPD Bundestag faction, Carsten Voight, stressed in a number of public statements that this refusal destroys the underlying basis of the missile decision, making its examination urgently necessary.

If one recalls that from their advocates' point of view the medium-range missiles were to compensate for the limitation in the strategic potential of the United States as envisaged by the SALT II treaty, if one further recalls the statements that a continuation of the SALT process would render the missile decision superfluous, one can hardly ignore the logic of Voight and his followers.

The particularly convincing strength of the arguments, the criticism of the missile decision, and the better arguments of his critics, prompted Genscher to say that discussion itself was most objectionable.

U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, BEIJING TRIAL, POLAND VIEWED

LD081101 Moscow NEDEL'YA in Russian No 1 Signed to Press 30 Dec 80 pp 5-6

[Nikolay Novikov article under the rubric "International Observer's 'Roundtable':
"Three Answers to Three Questions"]

[Text] There is a round table in the NEDEL'YA editorial offices. Tens and hundreds of letters from you readers are placed on it every day. People write from all ends of our country and, naturally, on very diverse problems. Many of your letters relate to international topics. We have therefore decided to open up a new rubric, to which we will invite a wide range of international observers.

We have selected from the last few days' mailbag three questions which have been repeated most frequently in readers' letters.

The first guest of our "roundtable"--a journalist specializing in international affairs, Nikolay Novikov--will answer them.

[Question 1] Nikolay Grigoryevich, what is the Carter administration, which failed in the elections, bequeathing, so to speak, to the new master of the White House, and how will Soviet-American relations develop?

[Answer] A perfectly natural question, for everyone knows that the political climate throughout the world depends to a considerable extent on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I believe that for an answer it is necessary to conduct a certain analysis of U.S. foreign policy in recent years. It should be noted that the international situation as a whole and the internal political situation in the United States grew considerably more complex in the second half of the seventies. But the fact that the American ruling circles were disheartened by the foreign policy failures of imperialism, the exacerbation of its economic and social problems and the nostalgia among broad circles of ordinary people for "America's former greatness" and for "strong authority" created ground for the activation of rightwing political groupings in the United States. The intensified pressure of chauvinistic sentiments and pressure from militarist circles were increasingly influencing the policy of the Democratic administration, which was torn by internal disagreements and had no stable support in the U.S. Congress. Under these conditions the Carter administration chose the acceleration of the arms race and the slowing down of the process of military detente as the most "effective" means of demonstrating its "firmness" in foreign policy and of appeasing the rightwing opposition inside the country. As American commentators point out, in 1979 the Carter administration used the buildup of the arms race to a considerable extent as "compensation" to the military-industrial complex for its consent to the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). It is very significant that at the start of 1980 the ratification of the SALT II treaty was sacrificed to the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in the United States in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

Actually, they served merely as an excuse. The reasons were rooted elsewhere. For some time, militarist forces in the United States and NATO had been preparing to switch to attacking detente. To provide propaganda cover for the foreign policy changes which were becoming apparent, use was once again made of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and the Soviet Union's "unprecedented" buildup of its military potential, which is allegedly "considerably in excess of defense needs," and other base "canards." A hypocritical campaign about imaginary violations of "human rights" in the Soviet Union was mounted for the purpose of fanning anti-Soviet and anticommunist sentiments. This provocative ballyhoo reached its apogee in connection with the USSR's rendering of military assistance to Afghanistan at its government's request to repulse external aggression.

All this was staged to justify the policy adopted by Washington of exacerbating the international situation. It is known that as long ago as 1977 the White House issued instructions for the development of new systems of offensive strategic weapons and, accordingly, a new strategic doctrine. [paragraph continues]

At the May 1978 NATO Council session in Washington the United States secured the adoption of a decision on a constant annual increase in military spending by the members of the North Atlantic bloc and the ratification of a giant militarist program almost through the end of this century. In December 1979--again before the Afghan events--a plan was adopted by NATO in Brussels for the production and deployment in a number of West European countries of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. In the late summer of 1980 there appeared the notorious Directive 59, which asserted the "new nuclear strategy" proposing the waging of a "limited" yet "prolonged" nuclear war.

The Carter administration recently embarked on a path of sharply worsening Soviet-American relations and curtailing economic, scientific, cultural and other ties. It is really as though the words which Vladimir Ilich Lenin uttered 60 years ago were addressed to the Carter leadership: "Wilson's policy of piously refusing to have dealings with us on the grounds that our government is not to his liking will do nothing for America." As we see, the lesson has not been learned. Washington's "economic sanctions"--The embargo on trade with the USSR--have boomeranged once again, hitting American farmers hard.

As regards the SALT II treaty, Washington deferred its ratification indefinitely and virtually blocked the other talks on disarmament. The Carter administration adopted a policy of constantly increasing military spending, which will reach \$171.4 billion in 1981. On the crest of the militarist campaign now being mounted the American "hawks" have drawn up plans for a further buildup of military might and the modernization and expansion of the armed forces. Washington has proclaimed almost the entire globe a "sphere of vital interests" of the United States and embarked on the creation of the special police Rapid Deployment Force to back up those claims. What has brought about the recent activation of American "hawks" and "superhawks"? The point is that the forces of peace and progress have now grown immeasurably. The attainment of military-strategic equilibrium between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is an achievement of fundamental historic significance. It serves as a factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations and making the prospect of a nuclear adventure tantamount to suicide. The start of the eighties has shown most convincingly that imperialism's positions in the world have grown still weaker as a result of changes in the correlation of forces. And this infuriates the most reactionary forces of American imperialism. This is being felt especially at the present time, when the Carter administration is ending the last days of its ignominious rule. Americans will probably be paying both morally and materially for a long time to come for many of its deeds committed, as American observers write, out of personal ambition and the foolishness of political concepts.

As regards the future master of the White House, the American press points out that he is behaving cautiously, avoiding hasty statements which might tie the new administration's hands. A debate has been taking place recently in the United States which also touches on problems of American-Soviet relations. It should be pointed out that an ever increasing number of sober-minded politicians among both Republicans and Democrats are coming out against a return to the period of confrontation, which would be a mistake with far-reaching consequences. They emphasize that relations between the United States and the USSR must be built on realistic foundations. In this connection the press commented widely on the report on the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and American Senator Percy, who is slated for the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The American press emphasized the Soviet leadership's statement that the USSR does not lack readiness to deal constructively with the United States, given mutual regard for each other's legitimate interests. But, obviously, only the future will answer the question: Is the new U.S. administration ready for this.

[Question 2] What lies behind the trial in Beijing?

[Answer] According to a report by foreign agencies, the current trial in Beijing of the "counterrevolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing" is drawing to an end. The prosecutor has reportedly demanded the death penalty for Jiang Qing. He said in his statement that Jiang Qing is guilty of committing the following crimes: participating in a plot aimed at overthrowing the government, organizing and leading a "counterrevolutionary clique," insurrection, and complicity in mass repression.

The trial, as is known, is being held behind closed doors. However, even the materials on the trial published in the Chinese press leave much that is unclear and contradictory. The attention of foreign journalists working in Beijing has been drawn to reports concerning witnesses' evidence. They point out that persons have been invited into court who confirm only the materials of the official indictment. It is also a significant fact that almost all the witnesses read their testimonies from a paper.

As is clear from dispatches coming out of Beijing, the trial's organizers have made a big effort to disguise the political picture of discord and of the power struggle in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership. All mention of the country's present leaders, as well as references to "Mao Zedong's instructions" have been expunged from reports of the trial. Even the plainly "doctored" reports of the trial quite clearly reveal persistent attempts to protect Mao and, moreover, not to compromise his favorites, who have clung to the pinnacle of power. Jiang Qing, according to a report by foreign correspondents, has denied responsibility for organizing the persecution of former PRC Chairman Liu Shaoqi and other leading figures for political reasons. When asked about this in court (this was broadcast on Chinese radio and television), Mao's widow replied that she had been acting "on the orders of...." However, her last words were drowned out by the announcer's loud voice. Everyone knows that Mao Zedong was the chief organizer of the repression of Liu Shaoqi.

People might ask what the Chinese press itself writes about the trial. Take the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, organ of the CCP Central Committee, for example, which published an article by a "special observer." In it, explaining the reasons for putting the counter-revolutionary groupings on trial, the newspaper admitted that Mao Zedong "in the last period of his life, particularly during the 'great Cultural Revolution' which was launched on his initiative and directed by him, committed mistakes which brought misfortune to the party and people." Describing the Cultural Revolution as a "10-year time of trouble," RENMIN RIBAO also points out that other leaders also "committed mistakes of varying degree." The newspaper goes on to emphasize that these were "only mistakes, not crimes." Only the groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing are accused of crimes. Other press organs (the journal (BANYUS TAN)) have carried articles stating that the trial in Beijing is investigating only the crimes of the "10," not mistakes inside the party.

But the very fact that such articles have openly appeared in the Chinese press is highly significant. It is evidence of the trial organizers' efforts to maneuver, to "shut themselves off" from the crimes of Maoism at all costs and to shift the blame for them onto their rivals in the power struggle. After all, it is in connection with the trial that the question is being discussed among the Chinese population of who was really responsible for the crimes committed at the time of the Cultural Revolution and the other "experiments" of Maoism, and of the sinister role of Mao himself. The hidden springs of the unseemly factional struggle in the Beijing leadership are being increasingly revealed as the trial proceeds.

It is reported from Beijing that during the trial the accused have refused to be "scapegoats." Thus Jiang Qing and the other accused defend their actions by saying that the "final decisions" were made largely by Mao Zedong, as well as by Zhou Enlai, Kang Sheng and other Maoist leaders. [paragraph continues]

The foreign press has been commenting widely on the question of Hua Guofeng's involvement in a number of repressive acts by the Beijing regime, particularly the breakup of a demonstration in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in April 1976. Moreover, commenting on a report on the possibility of Hua Guofeng's resignation, the Tokyo press writes that the present chairman of the PRC Central Committee has been criticized by Deng Xiaoping and his supporters. In the view of Japanese correspondents, Hua Guofeng is being held responsible for the slow rate of political reorganization in China since Mao's death.

The trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing "counterrevolutionary groupings," Japanese press commentators point out, has seriously weakened the political positions of Hua and others who came to the fore during the Cultural Revolution. In this regard attention is drawn to the fact that the accused have been charged with persecuting Deng Xiaoping, Peng Jian, Chen Yun and other Chinese leaders (not once has Hua Guofeng been mentioned as being among those persecuted). The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI observes in this regard that just 3 years ago Hua Guofeng's praises were being sung at the 11th CCP Congress. The newspaper stresses that the sharp changes and instability of the internal political situation in the PRC are the result of the power struggle among China's ruling clique.

All this is graphic confirmation that the organizers of the Beijing trial have miscalculated. They have failed to achieve their aim of demonstrating that a situation of "unity and cohesion" "stability," "legality" and "democracy" is developing in Beijing. There is no trace of any of these in the Chinese capital. As for the Beijing trial, as foreign correspondents rightly point out, it has virtually turned into a trial of Maoism.

[Question 3] Thank you. Last question: Readers are interested in the current situation in Poland and the West's attitude to events in that country.

[Answer] Quite a few items have been appearing in the Soviet press on the efforts of Poland's working people and the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] to overcome difficulties which have arisen on the path of socialist development--difficulties caused by a deep economic and social crisis. As S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said the other day, the public mood in Poland has been improving lately, albeit slowly. The strikes have stopped. Life is gradually returning to normal in the country. At the same time the situation in Poland is still the focus of the world public's attention. An understanding attitude to the measures being taken to overcome the difficulties which have recently arisen in Poland is being displayed in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. But attempts are being made abroad to artificially create an atmosphere of nervousness over events in Poland and to exploit those events to implement schemes contrary both to the interests of the Polish people and to the interests of deepening detente on the European Continent and worldwide.

Thus at the NATO Council session which ended in Brussels in mid-December events in Poland were chosen as a pretext for whipping up militarist hysteria. Particularly active at the NATO Council's Brussels session was the current U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, who spread fears of the danger of "Poland's internal crisis developing into a world crisis." The U.S. representatives' performance at the militarist forum contained a generous measure of monstrous slander against the USSR and the other socialist countries and their peace-loving foreign policy. Why did Atlantic leaders concern themselves with the affairs of a state which is not a NATO member and has been and remains in integral part of socialism's political, military and economic system? The answer is simple: The imperialist powers were displeased that at the meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow on 5 December the PZPR representatives once again stressed in a principled and decisive manner that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state and a firm link in the common family of the socialist countries. The meeting confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact countries. This was what displeased the Atlantic strategists. [paragraph continues]

They make no secret of the fact that they would like the government and the PZPR to lose control of developments in Poland and Poland to be plunged into chaos and anarchy. The Western press is printing numerous items indicating that imperialist circles are already giving support to forces in Poland which oppose the socialist system and the legal authorities. Nor is it a secret that various "regional" and "national" anti-Polish centers have sprung up recently in the West. Through these organizations contacts are being made with reactionary groupings struggling against socialism in Poland overtly and covertly.

Statements have recently been made in the West, some by official figures, whose content is incompatible with their declarations of "noninterference" in Poland's internal affairs. There is no end to speculation in bourgeois mass news media and absurd insinuations about "threats" to Poland on the part of its allies. Everyone is aware that this kind of provocative campaign not only hinders the stabilization of the internal situation in Poland but also ultimately exacerbates East-West relations, undermines the policy of detente in Europe and increases international tension.

It must be said that Beijing has joined in this campaign. The tone and content of statements from the Chinese capital about events in Poland coincide with the pronouncements and appeals by the NATO bosses. These statements contain flagrant attacks on the socialist community countries and provide new confirmation of the Chinese leaders' antisocialist policy, a policy which contradicts the cause of peace and detente.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are confident that the working class and the PZPR will cope with the difficulties that have arisen in the country and will successfully implement the line formulated at the PZPR Central Committee sixth and seventh plenums aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in Poland.

KOVALEV NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PERSIAN GULF PROPOSALS

LD081625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev article under the rubric "International Themes": "Peace and Security for the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The precise, specific proposals on ensuring lasting peace and security in the Persian Gulf region made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to India have received a broad response throughout the world and have become an important factor in international politics.

The new Soviet initiative was given a positive appraisal by the peace-loving public of many countries, by a whole number of Persian Gulf states and by their neighbors. It is being studied attentively by Western circles who show a sense of realism and concern over imperialism's policy of military adventures. "The constructive Soviet initiative envisages the establishment of a firm basis for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf," stated A.N. Mohammad, head of state and government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed that the Soviet initiatives deserve the closest and most serious attention. Kuwait welcomes the Soviet Union's proposals on transforming the Persian Gulf region into a peace zone, A.A. Husayn, Kuwait's minister of state for cabinet affairs, stated.

The great, ever-increasing interest in the new Soviet proposals attests primarily to their topicality. They propose to eliminate one of the most dangerous hotbeds of international tension and remove the threat of external interference in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf region's countries. The USSR is advancing a specific comprehensive plan of reciprocal obligations here and proposes to all interested states to reach agreement on them.

According to the logic guiding all to whom the peace, independence and security of the peoples are dear, the Soviet proposals signpost a rational, just and realistic path toward normalizing the situation in an extensive region in which a potentially explosive situation has been created. But they have their own logic, those supporters of militarist adventures for whom the policy of aggression and diktat toward the Persian Gulf countries is a constituent part of the global course of whipping up international tension.

The Pentagon is continuing to build up its interventionist forces in the region of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. As before, threats being made against the developing states and the Western press is discussing different forms of possible U.S. military intervention. The United States and its NATO allies have reactivated their intrigues to knock together a military bloc in the Persian Gulf zone and are planning to embroil a number of that region's countries in it. Beijing, as usual, is not sparing with its instigatory statements in support of all these actions hostile to the cause of peace.

Such a stance by the U.S. militarist circles and the Chinese hegemonists can only be perceived as a further self-exposure of the forces which have adopted a course toward torpedoing the process of the relaxation of tension and maintaining hotbeds of conflict in the world and creating new ones. At the same time, the reaction to the Soviet proposals has again shown that these most important peace-loving steps by the USSR cannot be ignored! Their constructive nature and timeliness are clearer now than ever. The Soviet Union's proposals meet the national interests of the overwhelming majority of countries and peoples and the interests of safeguarding their sovereign rights and security.

SOUTH AFRICA, U.S. TRY TO STALL GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD082030 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 8 Jan TASS--The puppet anti-Angolan UNITA grouping, operating from Namibia, occupied by South Africa, demanded that its representatives should be allowed to participate in the Geneva conference on Namibia, held under the U.N. aegis. The UNITA spokesman said that in case of the refusal, UNITA will start military operations against the U.N. forces, which are planned to be stationed in the demilitarized zone between Namibia and South Africa within the framework of settling the Namibia problem. According to UPI, this provocative statement was made practically at the time of the beginning of the Geneva conference.

Observers note that the statement was encouraged by the American CIA and racist South Africa, which finance UNITA bands. The provocative tactics of this bandit grouping was worked out during the numerous visits by UNITA representatives to the USA.

Thus, during his visit, organized by the right-wing "Freedom House" organization, which performs delicate missions from the certain American services, the UNITA ringleader Savimbi met with such political figures as Senators Henry Jackson and Sam Nunn, the former energy secretary, James Schlesinger, the former U.S. state secretary, Henry Kissinger, and the U.S. presidential security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, as well as with leaders of the CIA and the African department of this spy agency.

The open threats made by the bandits to the United Nations demonstrate that the CIA and Pretoria are determined, through their puppets, to continue to utilize the territory of Namibia as a base for their subversive activities against Angola, to impede the progress of the Geneva conference and disrupt the settlement.

KOBYSH, BOVIN PREVIEW WORLD 'TROUBLES' IN EIGHTIES

LD091147 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 81 pp 14-15

[Dialogue between Vitaliy Kobysh, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer, and Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, under the rubric "LG Dialogue"; "The Troubled World of the Eighties"]

[Text] V. Kobysh: 1980 has sunk into oblivion. For you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, it seems to have been a special year. You were awarded the Order of Lenin on your 50th birthday. For press and television articles you were awarded the Vorovskiy prize. A collection of your articles, "The World of the Seventies," was published. I congratulate you for myself and on behalf of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's readers.

A. Bovin: Thank you.

V. Kobysh: I read your book with great interest. But there is something I would like to ascertain. "The World of the Seventies" is not just an analysis of the decade's main events but also a gamble at prediction which you have taken on yourself.

A. Bovin: Well, what particular kind of gamble is that? A journalist is entitled to make mistakes, both in his evaluations and his predictions. Otherwise writing is impossible. In principle it is harder to predict events than trends. But, however, strange it may be, the predictions on specific or particular events have been more or less borne out. But I was wrong in my general evaluation of the character of world development in the second half of the seventies.

V. Kobysh: What do you mean?

A. Bovin: Detente, of course. After the SALT I signing and the Helsinki conference it seemed that things would improve and that detente would gather momentum. And that mood was reflected in the articles of that period. True, all the necessary reservations had been made: militarism, countertrends and so forth. Nevertheless, I repeat, it seemed that the "point of no return" had already been passed. But things turned out differently. Forces hostile to detente have essentially managed to slow it down. The eighties began in an alarming, troubled atmosphere.

V. Kobysh: How do you explain that?

A. Bovin: There are many reasons. But if one tries to summarize them and single out the main and basic one, the I would say that our partners, and primarily the U.S. ruling circles, became frightened and backed away. They were frightened by the intensified wave of sociopolitical changes accompanying the reduction of international tension. Let us recall: The crash of the dictatorial regimes in Greece, Portugal and Spain, the victory of the national liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique, the revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the radical changes in Nicaragua--each of these events, or events like the, caused lamentation over detente and was exploited by the most reactionary, militarist elements to whip up the atmosphere of fear and suspicion and to step up their influence on the course of U.S. foreign policy.

Western ideologists and politicians are inclined to interpret detente and peaceful coexistence as their own kind of guarantee of the preservation of the sociopolitical status quo. But no one can give such a guarantee. One can come to an agreement and prohibit war between states as a means of "clarifying relations," but one cannot agree on the cessation of social changes. One cannot prohibit civil wars or revolutions. Oppression and injustice still exist and the struggle against them is inevitable.

V. Kobyshev: I believe that you have touched on an extraordinarily acute and important issue on which much depends.

Let us put ourselves in the place of the ordinary American, and not the only American. The anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda machine, monstrous in its might and potential, persuades him every day, every hour that the USSR and the other socialist states are "exporting revolution," interfering in other countries' internal affairs and "appropriating them" one after the other--Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and even Iran. Information has already been called the "strategic raw material of the 20th Century." This colossal use of the poisonous weapon of lies could, without exaggeration, be called psychological warfare employing both tactical and strategic weapons to which not thousands but millions of people are being sacrificed. It seems to be that the unmasking of lies is a battle which is already won.

A. Bovin: Agreed. Let us try to examine this. First, it is quite obvious--even to Brzezinski--that the events in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and so forth were in no way caused by a wave of "Moscow's hand." They were engendered in particular by internal causes. So there cannot be a question of any "exporting of revolution." Second, it is no less obvious that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have helped and are continuing to help the revolutionary and liberation movements. This help stems from the class nature of socialist foreign policy. Nor is there anything surprising in that. Just as there is nothing surprising in the fact that the United States and its allies have helped and are continuing to help conservative, reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces.

V. Kobyshev: Does this apparent symmetry not trouble you?

A. Bovin: Not at all, since it is a formal one. It is one thing to help Pinochet and quite another to help his opponents. It is one thing to help Afghanistan's Government extricate the country from poverty and ignorance and quite another to arm and support those who want to bring back the old order.

But I want to stress another idea. The Americans identify their interests with those of corrupt dictatorial regimes and try to keep the latter afloat. And they will continue to do so. So what now? In politics one must proceed from reality. We do not like the Americans' conduct. They do not like ours. And it would be extremely strange if this were not so. In any event, however, one must not seek consolation in hysteria. The complexity of the situation and the presence of opposing aspirations make the need to refrain from sudden movements and to preserve reason a particularly pressing one. In the arms race, no one will win but everyone may lose. People understand this in Moscow. In Washington now it seems that they do not.

However, Vitaliy Ivanovich, you are far more of an Americanist than I am. What do you think of the new U.S. Cabinet? The local, so to speak "Muscovite" Americans have said to me that it is a "third-rate team," colorless and composed of unknowns. Is it actually like that?

V. Kobyshev: Let us begin by saying that this very assertion contains an internal contradiction. If the individuals are little known--and some of the members of Reagan's cabinet apart from Haig are completely new to the public at large--how can they be called colorless? I am not inclined to agree with such evaluations. One thing can already be said with certainty. Reagan, with his reputation for being a politician belonging to the extreme right wing of the Republican Party, has formed his cabinet from people of basically moderate views, a good half of whom represent big business. In this sense Secretary of State-designate Haig stands apart. He is quite well known: both by virtue of his years as White House "chief of staff" under Nixon and by his service record as commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces. Haig has behaved differently in different years. No one can say for sure now how he will behave in the new post. They believe, nevertheless, that in any event the State Department's authority in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy will grow under him and that the role of the president's national security adviser, excessively inflated by Kissinger and even more so by Brzezinski, will, on the contrary, decline.

A. Bovin: And more specifically? What can one expect from the Reagan administration in Soviet-U.S. relations?

V. Kobyshev: At the beginning of our conversation you said that it was easier to forecast trends than events. For this very reason I will venture to play the part of oracle on the most general plane.

I will begin by saying that the outgoing administration, acting on the principle "apres nous le deluge," intends to bequeath to the new administration the burden of the foulest Soviet-U.S. relations. They calculate, apparently, that by prevailing over the Reagan administration from the very outset, this status of our relations would set a definite tone for its activity. I do not believe that this would suit Reagan or his "team."

A. Bovin: Why? I have not noticed the new people nurturing any special sympathies for the Soviet Union....

V. Kobyshev: It is not a matter of sympathies. "When taking over," every new administration strives to show that it is different from the previous one and that its policy will meet the country's interests to a greater degree. Statements by Reagan and some of his closest assistants indicate that they consider the status to which the Carter-Brzezinski administration has reduced Soviet-U.S. relations to be abnormal and that they see the normalization of these relations as the next U.S. Government's foremost priority. At the same time they stress that they will pursue a "tough policy," in other words, they will act from a "position of strength." We will see how all this will appear in practice. In any event, an extremely important period is ensuing now for the subsequent fate of relations between our countries, and much will depend on how the Reagan administration begins and what tone it sets.

As for us, we are not simply in favor of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and their return to their previous course but also of intensified and deeper cooperation and dialogue on a broad range of problems.

A. Bovin: Including SALT?

V. Kobyshev: SALT above all, since strategic arms limitation is the problem of all problems. At the same time, however, I cannot fail to note that a massive campaign has been launched in the United States to discredit the SALT II treaty which has been signed but which, through the fault of the U.S. side, has still not been ratified. This treaty arouses such fierce criticism, and the opponents of SALT II have been demonstrating its harmfulness to America with such passion, that the uninitiated might come to a very strange conclusion--namely, that the representatives of three U.S. administrations, in pursuing very difficult SALT II talks with the Soviet side over the course of 7 years, were preoccupied with only one thing--how to damage U.S. interests a little more emphatically and how to assail its security a little more deeply. It is absurd, but that's how it looks.

The Soviet Union will do its utmost to ensure that detente is the dominant trend in international politics, including in USSR-U.S. relations. As for Soviet-U.S. relations, their significance is broader than the interests of our two countries alone. I can accept that, with these relations in a different state, the Near East conflict could possibly have been settled long ago or, say, the conflagration of the senseless war between Iran and Iraq extinguished.

A. Bovin: You are right. Of course, the status of Soviet-U.S. relations and East-West relations in general are of tremendous significance for the whole of international life. One cannot fail to see, however, that the relative weight of other forces and factors influencing world politics is increasing gradually. In this context, the processes occurring in the Third World are particularly indicative. On the whole, on the global scale the disposition of forces there and the development trends reflect the overall polarization of the world. But in concrete situations, the leading role is frequently played by specific reasons and circumstances not attributable to the antagonism of the two world systems.

You mentioned the war between Iran and Iraq. It bears no relations to the Soviet-U.S. confrontation. It was caused by the complex interweaving of territorial disputes, personal ambitions and national contradictions. And others--religious contradictions.

It is a curious picture. The end of the 20th Century. The scientific and technical revolution. Religious passions raging alongside. People speak of an "Islamic renaissance."

V. Kobyshev: Precisely--"people speak." But in fact, as it seems to me, this very "renaissance" is not so much a religious or spiritual movement as a political and also a national one dressed in a religious cloak. The passions of which you spoke are not religious but, rather, political and, frequently, nationalist ones.

A. Bovin: On the whole this is reasonable. Religion has always been bound with politics. But nevertheless, "render unto Caesar...." The time has long passed when religion dominated politics, although far from everywhere and not always. What they are calling the "Islamic renaissance" to a great extent means an attempt to return to those times when Islamic dogmatists determined the character and system of political life. A theocratic renaissance, if you prefer.

There are frequent reports of terrorist, subversive actions by the Muslim Brotherhood. This very organization, which has branches in various countries, was headed by the Islamic fundamentalists' [ortodoksy] counteroffensive several decades ago. The aim was to subordinate political power to religious power in its frankly conservative form. It was not by chance that An-Nasir fought with them to the death. The present Syrian regime is fighting them, too. The Turkish authorities are also forced to combat the Muslim extremists who are opposed to the secular nature of the state.

The overthrow of the shah of Iran and the accession to power of the Shi'ite clergy leaders whose own views are very close to the Muslim Brotherhood inspired new forces in the Islamic fundamentalist [fundamentalisty] movement. The Imam Khomeini has repeatedly and openly appealed to the Iraqis and Iraqi Shi'ites--I quote--"to rise up against the infidel and treacherous Iraqi Ba'th regime." Baghdad ultimately answered with a war against the "infidel Persians" and the "heretical mullahs."

V. Kobyshev: But let us return to politics. Whatever happens there, neither Iran nor Iraq is winning anything in this war.

A. Bovin: To put it mildly. The oilfields have been paralyzed. Cities are burning. The internal political situation has deteriorated in Iran. Things reached the point where Bani-Sadr wrote to Khomeini: Maintaining the present government is more dangerous than the war.

V. Kobyshev: As far as I can see, the winner primarily is Israel, since the Iranian-Iraqi war is absorbing the Arabs' attention and strength and provoking new tensions and discords among them. Another winner is the United States, which is actively building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf region. Here are two policies: The United States which is striving to fish, and--more importantly--in troubled waters; and the Soviet Union which has offered honest and constructive proposals on stabilizing the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I want to return to my idea once again that if Soviet-U.S. relations were of a different character it would be easier to find a mutually acceptable solution. The most important task of the eighties is to resuscitate detente, to enrich its content and to extend it to all continents.

A. Bovin: The most important, yes, but the most difficult, too--and not just because the increased resistance of the forces hostile to detente. The situation in other continents, in Asia or Africa for example, is different from the European situation, which has become a unique kind of incubator for detente.

Europe is more or less stable. The political situation fluctuates, but nevertheless after Helsinki there followed Belgrade and now Madrid.

V. Kobysh: All that is correct but, surely, one must not deceive oneself too much. Europe is Europe. After all, it detonated both world wars. And now it is also bulging with weapons. The concentration of troops and military hardware in Europe is 20 times greater than the global average. And it is not news that Washington is still planning to dump in a number of West European countries medium-range nuclear missiles in such a quantity and of such a quality that in the event of a war they will become for these states an invitation to suicide. Beijing is contributing its own might by provoking and fueling military hysteria. No, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, Europe has enough problems.

That is so. But, nevertheless, those problems are perhaps more "civilized." Look at Asia: whole tangles of contradictions, disputes, conflicts. Territorial. Ethnic. Religious. All sorts. Of the great Asiatic powers only India is consistently pursuing a constructive foreign policy course in the channel of the struggle for detente. China is clearly a destabilizing force. In Japan the influence of the militarist poison is becoming increasingly noticeable. The Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triangle is playing a complex and dangerous political game. So that, it would seem, even in the eighties Asia will remain a source of conflict situations and, possibly, of new localized wars.

V. Kobysh: What is happening in Asia speaks not only of the complications arising before detente but also of the difficult, tortuous and sometimes even terrifying route of social progress. Remember China's upheavals with its Cultural Revolution, the religious fanaticism and even frenzy training in the wake of the Iranian revolution. Finally, let us give thought to the price paid for the freedom of the people of Kampuchea....

A. Bovin: Yes, the paths of social progress are truly agonizing. We were speaking of Asia. But what is happening in Africa? Latin America used to hold the world record for the number of coups d'etat.

V. Kobysh: In Bolivia alone there were over 150 of them. There were 16 coups in all during the seventies.

A. Bovin: Well, there you are. But over the same period there have been 20 coups in Africa. Why? The main objective reason is the overall socioeconomic backwardness, underdevelopment, the stagnation of the social structures and social relationships. One example: Slavery was officially abolished in Mauritania only on 5 July 1980. Over enormous areas the real power is still in the hands of tribal leaders. Tens of millions of people are illiterate. Intertribal discord remains the real scourge of Africa. All this cannot fail to affect the political mechanisms: As a rule they are internally unstable.

V. Kobysh: Yet objective factors do not operate of their own accord. They must be embodied in the behavior of people--of the masses and of political leaders.

A. Bovin: Just so. Here we move to subjective factors. The drastic social changes, the national liberation struggle, the clashes and conflicts accompanying the movement toward independence bring to the surface of political life people of a stern, firm nature. It is as though natural selection were taking place. The most resolute, most persistent, most purposeful people become leaders.

But then victory is won. Power is taken. It is here that the changes begin. Given the understandable weakness of political organizations and the low level of political awareness among the masses, and given the just as understandable need to concentrate power, enormous and deserved personal authority may gradually be transformed into a regime of personal, uncontrolled power. Resoluteness becomes harshness, persistence becomes intolerance of different viewpoints.

There emerges a narrow entourage of dependent, unscrupulous, servile people, which is inevitable given this turn of events. The elimination of inconvenient people, the chase for wealth, and corruption among the leadership begin.

But an opposition is forming at the same time. As a rule it is based in the army--the only organized force. Finally a determined general (or colonel, or even a sergeant) is found--and the countdown begins. "The word of the times, the clang of metal..." ["glagol vremen, metalla zvon"], so to speak. The tragedy of the situation is that frequently a coup, while putting an end to one political cycle, opens up another, similar one. And everything begins again.

V. Kobyshev: In my opinion, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, your "anatomy of coups" rather oversimplifies the true picture.

A. Bovin: Probably. Any scheme, any general view of things, oversimplifies. The details, and very substantial details, change from one country to another, while some factors come to the fore and others are obscured. In general this evolution, these turns of events are not fatally inevitable. But they are too frequent to be regarded as a mere accident. I insist on that. I think that the eighties will give us a great deal of new material for analysis and thought.

V. Kobyshev: Everything you have said confirms once more my idea of how hard, tortuous and painful are the paths of progress in the so-called Third World. Retreating colonialism quite often remains in different guises which in brief we call "neocolonialism." As far as it can it delays changes and gives battle to the new.

But however that may be, the compass of history is leading mankind, including the most humiliated and abused of the peoples, in a different direction. It is extremely interesting that, in choosing their historical paths, many developing countries are oriented toward changes of a socialist nature. It is also interesting that socialism is sometimes talked of even by those who are in fact implanting capitalist relationships. All this, including the justification for the use of the concept "socialism" in any specific case, may be approached in various ways. But the very popularity of the work and of socialist slogans shows that capitalism has discredited itself as a model of historical development.

A. Bovin: Yes, things are not going well for this model. The crisis of the mid-seventies destroyed many illusions. Modern state-monopoly regulation--whose foundation was laid, so to speak, by an alliance between Roosevelt and Keynes--is increasingly frequently running idle. Inflation has gotten out of control. Unemployment is not falling. Cyclical slumps are interwoven with structural crises. Social tension is growing.

At the same time a search is under way for a way out of the protracted period of crises, stagnation and instability. This search assumes the most diverse forms. For instance, the now regular conferences of the "magnificent seven"--the leaders of the foremost capitalist countries. They try to coordinate economic policy and thus mitigate the destructive power of interimperialist contradictions. On the other hand there is Thatcher's policy, or Reagan's emerging policy. If Khomeini is seeking an answer to the urgent problems of the day in the holy books of the Seventh Century, the British and U.S. conservatives are trying to defect back into the 19th Century and find salvation in the revival of the principles of free enterprise.

In brief, capitalism is ailing. Hence the growing protest from the working class and working people who are proposing the path of radical democratic, antimonopolist reforms. At the other pole--the consolidation of rightwing, reactionary, conservative elements calling for strong-arm methods in domestic and foreign policy and the fueling of international tension. That is dangerous.

V. Kobyshev: Yes, the situation is complex. But tell me, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, when has it been simple and unclouded? We are both in our fifties, we remember a lot. Well, was it simpler and easier before the war, for instance, when our first and, at the time, the sole socialist country was essentially fighting alone to halt fascism and achieve the creation of a collective security system? Or after that terrible war, was it simpler and easier?

We have become accustomed to speak of the growing pains of our country and its economy. But do you not believe that mankind is now at a point in its development when the growing pains of the entire world as it changes before our eyes can clearly be seen? In contradictions, clashes and agony it is giving birth to a more perfect civilization. In this serious matter our country is called on to play far from the smallest role.

So--without finding an overall world situation giving cause for rose-tinted optimism--taking this broad view and considering all the factors in their interaction, I am not inclined to believe that the pessimists' time has come. On the contrary, it is a time for our historical optimism. Hundreds of millions of people have risen up in struggle for peace and detente. The socialist community is exerting decisive influence on the course of world development and it relies on powerful allies. The thoughtful, purposeful policy of peace elaborated by the 24th and 25th congresses, which will undoubtedly be confirmed by the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress, is bearing its perfectly tangible and real fruit. So let us be optimists!

A. Bovin: Fine, let us be.

U.S.-USSR TALKS ON 'PARTITIONING' IRAN DENIED

LD081437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Trap for a Dead Cat"]

[Text] Washington POST commentator Jack Anderson has made a name for himself as a sensation-monger. He has a predilection for facts capable of staggering the reader. And as is well known, demand generates supply. So that in the Washington political kitchen there are plenty of people wanting to toss sensational material into Anderson's trap--sometimes in order to compromise their rivals in the corridors of power, sometimes in order to take advantage of the name and reputation of a "journalist specializing in exposes" for the most unpardonable slander. After all, readers are accustomed to Anderson always writing about the unthinkable and incredible. So why not use him as the mouthpiece for disinformation?

All the indications are that it is precisely in this second category that the sensation-monger's opus published in the 5 January Washington POST belongs. Jack Anderson writes that "in secret, unofficial contacts with Americans holding key posts" the USSR, or so he claims, intimated that "the most sensible solution of the Iranian problem could be a division of the country into two spheres of influence--a Soviet sphere and an American sphere."

If such a sensation can be regarded as staggering, it is staggering only by virtue of its absurdity. It goes without saying that the USSR has not discussed with anyone, nor could it discuss the question of "partitioning Iran." After all, encroachments on other states' sovereignty and territorial integrity are alien to the Soviet Union and incompatible with its foreign policy principles. Moreover, it is precisely the USSR that has pitted its own doctrine of peace and security against the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat in the Persian Gulf and, in particular, has called on the United States to respect the sovereign rights and interests of the region's states and not to interfere in their internal affairs.

You don't need to be as informed as Anderson to know that. So why, instead of an unknown beast, was a dead cat found in the sensationmonger's trap? This false claim can scarcely have been required merely to shake the Washington man in the street out of the remains of his New Year hangover. Anderson's fabrications are part and parcel of the policy of blackmail Washington is pursuing against Iran.

PRAVDA: 'WAR' TALK BUILDS UP PRESSURE ON IRAN

LD081201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Over Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan--The United States is mounting a militarist propaganda campaign with the aim of preparing public opinion for the military intervention into Iran being elaborated by the American administration. Effectively refusing to meet Tehran's terms for the release of the American hostages, who are being held on a charge of spying, Washington is stepping up its blackmail of Iran.

In an American television speech White House spokesman J. Powell stated that if the American hostages in Iran were put on trial this would have "the most serious consequences." If a trial begins, "we will have no choice but to act," he asserted. Asked whether the Carter administration was considering measures such as declaring war on Iran, Powell replied that in practice all possible scenarios were being considered. "We believe a declaration of war and a declaration that the American hostages are prisoners of war to be one suitable move with the aim of securing their release," he stressed.

In the San Francisco EXAMINER the newspaper tycoon Hearst has issued crude threats against Iran's Government. Citing "informed circles," he writes that unless Iran changes its policy on the hostages within the next fortnight it will "come up against the tough American policy of the new administration, which may result in considerably sterner economic sanctions and maybe even military action." In particular, the article points out, a number of scenarios that have already been elaborated envisage mining the Iranian ports on the Persian Gulf with the aim of completely blockading them.

The New York TIMES discloses the existence of plans for a "military solution of the hostage problem." However, unlike last April, when the Pentagon's so-called "rescue operation" ended in failure, not a limited invasion group but a large-scale military action is now being discussed, the article indicates. According to the New York TIMES, the Pentagon is hoping to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, calculating that the Iranian military units in the region of Tehran and Esfahan have been considerably weakened by the transfer of reserves to the zone of combat operations. It is precisely in the region of those two Iranian cities that the Pentagon strategists are planning to strike.

REAGAN, IRANIAN REMARKS ON HOSTAGES NOTED

A comparison of the item entitled "Reagan, Iranian Remarks on Hostages Cited" published on page A 1 of the 5 January United States & Canada section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report entitled "Preparing for Interference" published on page 3 of the 3 January Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian reveals the following variations:

On page A 1, in the penultimate and last lines of the first paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds quote marks as follows: "United States will no...every Iranian ayatollah."

On page A 1, in line 7 of the second paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds quote marks as follows: "...the ABC reported, "do not rule...of the problems."

On page A 2, in line 3 of the first paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: "...of the unprecedented actual buildup of the..."

On page A 2, in the penultimate and last lines of the first paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA clarifies the sentence as received and as a passage as follows: The United States has the permission to use the air and naval bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. And this network of bases which is to be used in the transfer of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, numbering 200,000 men, to the Persian Gulf region is being expanded.

On page A 2, to the last line of the second paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA adds the following sentence: Now, Raja'i said, the United States is acting more overtly than ever before as a participant of the war against Iran.

'DISRESPECT' OF UNITED NATIONS-DESIGNATE CITED

LD081910 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 8 Jan 81

["Woman in the Disheartening Role"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

A well-off diplomat with a square jaw and cop-like bass, such is the image of U.S. representative in international organizations created in the past decades. A peremptory tone, political arms-twisting and threats with economic sanctions, such is the normal reaction by U.S. representatives in international agencies, organizations and associations in respect to senior partners who show at least slightest disobedience. There are tens of examples to prove this, they no longer surprise anyone.

That is why when in response to the recent "objectionable" decision by a number of UN agencies, Washington again launched into attack its representative to bring to account those disobedient, this could have passed practically unnoticed if not for the fact that this representative was a woman.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, designated as the new administration's envoy to the United Nations, threatened with economic sanctions those UN agencies which decided to exclude Israel from their ranks for its bellicose Zionism--one of the forms of racism. "It is difficult to understand", she said with a drill sergeant's directness, "why we support some UN agencies which are undermining the work of the United States and some of its allies."

She made this tackless statement in Washington Wednesday at a meeting of the Zionist organization B'Nai B'Rith, and her words evoked exultation of the audience.

A woman might have been told to threaten with economic sanctions also probably for another reason that this is one of the most delicate measures to press on partners. As is known, used in the arsenal of "influence" were such means of persuasion as terror, blackmail and brute force.

The first public statement by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations was not seen as lack of diplomatic experience. It sounded as disrespect for the world community.

TOON'S VIEW OF REPUBLICAN-USSR RELATIONS EXAMINED

LD071427 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 January 1981 publishes on page 6 a 1,000-word unattributed report on an article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, under the headline "A Diplomat's Reflections." The report gives an account of an article entitled "How the Republicans Should Build Relations With the Russians," by former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon. Toon reportedly opposes U.S. attempts to obtain "military superiority" over the Soviet Union and expresses disagreement with views current in the United States concerning "fundamental defects" in the SALT II treaty, which he describes as "the the best we could have achieved at the time." The report also cites Toon's view that the Republican belief that "difficulties existing in the Third World could easily be overcome without the USSR's hostile activity" in "simply incorrect," but goes on to accuse Toon himself of "inconsistency" on some points.

SCHEDROV ON PRICE DELEGATION'S INDIAN OCEAN VISIT

LD091340 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS--Follows the full text of Ivan Schedrov's comment printed in the newspaper PRAVDA today under the headline "They Have Got Startled".

A delegation led by Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee Melvin Price have left for "a fact-finding tour" of countries of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area. It has been announced that Washington's envoys intend to meet the head of state and defence minister in every country they are to visit.

It is to be recalled that exactly the Armed Services Committee has given recommendations to the U.S. Congress to allocate huge sums of money to further the Pentagon's dangerous plans so as to turn the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a springboard for militaristic preparations, demonstration of U.S. military might there.

It turns out that according to Melvin Price the Soviet Union and India, which "recently published a joint declaration calling for elimination of all foreign military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean have created 'a critical situation' in the region, that triggered off a hasty voyage of the congressional 'fire brigade'".

The aim of the visit, according to self-same Melvin Price, is to sound the point of view of the Indian Ocean basin countries "in connection with the intensification of the American naval presence in that region and the planned deployment of American military equipment in some countries of the region."

The overseas congressmen should not have gone that far to get to know the viewpoint of the states of the region on such a burning issue. That viewpoint was clearly manifest at numerous international forums specifically at the meeting of representatives of 48 littoral and mainland states of the Indian Ocean basin that was held at the U.N. headquarters in New York and devoted to implementation of the U.N. General Assembly's resolution dated 1971 on proclamation of the Indian Ocean a peace zone. The need of elimination of foreign military bases in the region, including the American Diego Garcia and others, was discussed there.

But the delegation of the U.S. representatives feel concern obviously at something different. There is every indication that its task is to sound out the opportunity, and if possible--to exert pressure upon the ruling circles of the countries of the explosive region for further advancement of the Pentagon's adventurist plans there.

REASONS FOR PRC ACCEPTANCE OF 'TWO CHINAS' VIEWED

LD081858 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Beijing's silence about such an odious political event as the trip of the ringleader of the South African racists P. Botha to Taiwan gave the ground to political observers in the West for drawing two interesting conclusions.

First, swallowing such a pill as the state visit of the head of the South African Government to Taipei, Beijing showed once again that it is now inclined to regard the policy of "two Chinas" as something that goes without saying. And what are the reasons? Among many reasons, the Western press point to the fact that the present Chinese leadership looks to Washington. The Beijing leaders clearly have no wish for the worsening of relations with those influential American circles from which Beijing already received the slap in the face when they recently declared for the restoration of the United States' relations with Taiwan.

Second, Beijing's meekness in reaction to P. Botha's visit to Taiwan is explained by Beijing's interest in the development of versatile relations with the racist Republic of South Africa. As the Johannesburg newspaper STAR notes in its commentary on China's attitude to the visit, Beijing no longer condemns apartheid, is conducting a milder line with regard to Pretoria's domestic problems and even closes the eyes to the fact that the South African racists do not regard the Chinese as being equal to whites, that is regard them as second-rate people....

What is the aim of this unprincipled policy of Beijing? The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW which is well-informed about the zigzags of China's diplomacy, points out that Beijing is interested in establishing relations with the Republic of South Africa first of all in order to conduct in [word indistinct] jointly with the racists the subversive activity against independent states and liberation movements.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes that besides that China is extremely interested in trade with the racists to get South African strategic raw materials and to sell its own armaments to Pretoria.

The question arises if China's ostentatious indifference to P. Botha's visit is not the evidence that the Beijing leaders would not be averse to turning Taiwan into a sort of a mediator in its "secret trade" with the racists. Indeed, Beijing has long since sacrificed its principles to the golden eggs that China gets from other native lands that were annexed from the PRC, Hong Kong and Macao.

Then why should not Beijing put up now with the policy of "two Chinas", the more so since it would please Washington by this?

SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA ASSAILS PRC INDIAN POLICY

LD071625 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Maj Gen B. Sapozhnikov, doctor of historical sciences:
"Spiteful Critics From Beijing"]

[Text] The recent visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, remains the focus of attention of the world public and mass information media. Commenting extensively on it, many press organs stress that the results of the talks in Delhi not only serve the further development of relations between the two countries but are also an important contribution to the normalization of the situation in Asia and the consolidation of universal peace.

However, there were also press organs which attempted to distort the results of the visit. This applies primarily to the Chinese mass information media. In this connection the Chinese fairytale of "the two neighbors" springs to mind....

Two neighbors, Wang and Wong, lived next door to each other, Wang was merry and always busy. The villagers were accustomed to seeing him on the street or in the field with a smile on his lips and a song or a joke, everything was completely in order in his house, his wife was contented, his children were respectful and he brought in a good harvest from his small plot of land. Wong was richer and of higher birth, he had more land, but he was always gloomy and quarrelsome, there was no order in his family and his children were disrespectful.

"How can I help you?" Wang asked his neighbor one day. "Make your wife obstinate and shrewish and your children disrespectful and your house more unsettled than the Middle Kingdom. Wang unhesitatingly replied: "No there is nothing I can do to help you. In my life I see happiness for myself and my people. A smile, a song and a joke are my wealth. The Middle Kingdom is far away and my house is nearby. Perhaps my wealth on earth will take away the disorder in the Middle Kingdom."

The neighbors parted. Wang continued to smile and joke while Wong grew even more withdrawn. He was gnawed by black envy and he raged and cursed....

The present Chinese leaders are behaving like Wong. Their acrimonious curses against those who sincerely want all people to live in peace and to be happy are not abating. And now the Middle Kingdom is again inventing various fabrications in an attempt to discredit the Indian leaders' peace-loving policy and frighten them with the "danger of Soviet hegemonism."

While it was reaffirmed at the talks in Delhi that the all-round cooperation between the USSR and India does not affect the interests of third countries, beyond the "Wall of China" they are not ceasing to clamor about "the threat from the Soviet Union and India to the peoples of south Asia and the Indian Ocean Basin." For "plausibility" Beijing quotes the words of the Soviet head of state regarding assistance to India in strengthening its defense. China assesses Soviet-Indian cooperation in this sphere as nothing other than "a factor in the formation of a military alliance between the two great powers for the seizure of territories in Asia." So that's it!

The real creators of tension would like to remain in the shadows. But it was none other than the leaders of Zhongnanhai who advanced as a condition for the "settlement" of Sino-Indian relations India's inclusion in the "unified anti-Soviet front" conceived by Beijing. It was they, naturally, who demanded that multifaceted Soviet-Indian relations be broken off and that India renounce its nonaligned policy.

However, the Indian leaders' wise and realistic approach to international problems, their concern for the preservation of peace on earth, their consideration for the country's national interests, and the firm, strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union have become an insurmountable obstacle for the Chinese hegemonists. India now holds a fitting place among the states struggling for peace and the peoples' security and it is marching along the reliable path of the consolidation and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries building their interstate relations on the basis of the principles of equal rights and good will.

Nurturing malice for independent India, the Beijing leaders have embarked on the path of acts of military provocation against that country. Fueling the clamor around the "Afghan problem," which they themselves created and setting the Afghan revolutionaries entrenched in Pakistan against the DRA, together with the United States they are at the same time arming Pakistani reaction, openly pushing it toward military confrontation with independent India--this has frequently been stated by the Indian leaders. In addition, acting in accordance with the principle "may disorder reign in our neighbor's house," Beijing has begun to interfere increasingly frequently in India's internal affairs. It is on Beijing's orders that subversive groups are sent from China to India's territory, provoking riots and antigovernment demonstrations here.

In this situation the Indian Government and people naturally pay due attention to the further consolidation of their country's defense capability. In the Soviet Union the multimillion strong Indian people see a loyal ally in the struggle for the relaxation of tension and the safeguarding of universal peace.

PRC ARMS 'WORLD'S MOST REACTIONARY REGIMES'

LD090939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov article under the rubric "International Remarks": "Form Beijing's Arsenal"]

[Text] In recent times China's heightened interest in the purchase of advanced Western technology and military equipment has earned Beijing the reputation of one of the most likely partners in this sphere. The militarist menu proposed to China by the West includes combat and transport aircraft, helicopters, military vessels, radar installations and other military hardware. The recent decision by COCOM (NATO's Coordinating Committee on export control) to lift the ban on the sale of offensive weapons to Beijing opened a new artery for the flow of lethal cargoes to the "celestial empire," which is in the grip of militarist fever. The PRC leaders' aggressive aspirations meet with the warmest possible reception from the most reactionary imperialist circles, which represent the military business in the United States, Japan, Western Europe and Israel.

At the same time China, implementing a policy of great-power hegemonism in the international arena, is itself actively engaged in arms deliveries. And Beijing is surprisingly choosy in this sphere. Military products marked "Made in the PRC" go exclusively to countries, political groups and currents which suit the Maoists politically, that is, which hold positions of anti-Sovietism or are playing some part in the global strategy of Mao's heirs. Chinese weapons are today faithfully serving the South African racists, the military in Pakistan and Thailand, Pinochet's cutthroats, the surviving Pol Pot fanatics, bandits encroaching on the sovereignty of independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] (according to the DRA Ministry of the Interior, about 40,000 rebels are undergoing training in killing and plundering in China itself) and subversive elements in India, Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia. In a word, all who advocate whipping up tension and aggression.

China's main client in the sphere of military deliveries is Pakistan. Beijing spares no efforts to make Islamabad follow in the wake of its own policy in the international arena. It is no accident that weapons deliveries to that country are accompanied by the ideological indoctrination of Ziaul Haq's regime. The Maoists are kindling nationalist sentiments, pushing Pakistan onto a path of chauvinism and militarism and the provocation of armed conflicts. Beijing envoys from high up in the Chinese People's Liberation Army are visiting Pakistan one after another, zealously helping it to build an army on the Chinese model. Last November the "guests" visiting Islamabad included Wang Dinglie, commander of the Chinese Air Force, and Liu Daosheng, acting commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Naval Forces. In mid-December the latest Chinese military delegation arrived in Pakistan on a visit, headed by Tang Huaiheng, assistant chief of the Army's Main Personnel Directorate.

These steps are backed up by massive deliveries of Chinese weapons to Pakistan, including small arms, tanks, artillery, military vessels (including submarines), "ground to air" missiles and fighter planes. Beijing's statements on "equal cooperation" with Pakistan do not indicate genuine selflessness on China's part. In essence Pakistan's territory is being turned into a military base for the Maoists. Chinese Army subunits and missile installations are being deployed there and fortified areas erected.

On Beijing's orders, counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan formations are being put together and receive Chinese weapons at 50 strong points and 30 special bases located on Pakistan's territories. To equip these Basmak gangs, in July 1980 alone about 600 tons of arms and ammunition was delivered overland from China, and that is not counting air and sea shipments. Dozens of special schools and camps train "students" from among the separatists of the Indian Naga, Mizo, Manipuri and other tribes. After undergoing training in subversive work under the guidance of Chinese instructors they are sent into northeastern regions of India for subversive activity. In brief, it is to Pakistan, with China behind it, that the trails of plots and provocations against the legitimate governments of neighboring sovereign states now lead.

Supplying splittist separatist groupings which are implementing a pro-Beijing policy in Southeast Asian countries is another market for the sale of weapons made in China. This region is seen in Beijing as a "natural sphere" of Chinese influence. Mao's thesis that "we must secure Southeast Asia" is being consistently implemented by his heirs, who do not shrink from overt aggression, as was the case in Vietnam, or blackmail, pressure and interfere in the internal affairs of other states in the region.

The Chinese leaders actively support the Pol Pot survivors who have found refuge in Thailand and are inciting them to wage "guerrilla warfare" against Kampuchea. Incidentally, according to press reports, Kampuchea's butcher Pol Pot, whose name is associated with one of the blackest pages in modern history, visited Beijing in early November. By all appearances the aim of this trip was to obtain the latest Maoist "instructions" on organizing the resistance to the people's power in Kampuchea. Beijing certainly cannot be accused of insufficient attention toward the dictator deposed by the people: In the first 6 months of 1980 alone China sent more than 6,000 tons of weapons and food to Pol Pot gangs.

Thus having embarked on a path of militarism and expansion, the provocation of international conflicts and partnership with imperialist circles, China is cooperating in the military sphere with the world's most reactionary regimes. The Maoists are deliberately supplying weapons to forces using them against peoples who are fighting for freedom and independence, national self-determination, equality and sovereignty. Rifles and guns marked "Made in the PRC" have become, as it were, synonymous with provocations, aggression, and the threat of Chinese interference and have become an obstacle for the peoples of liberated states as they try to build a peaceful life and good-neighborly relations.

PUBLICATION OF BOOK ON PRC POLICIES NOTED

LD081740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS)--A book called "KNR: Kratkiy Istoricheskiy Ocherk (1949-1979)" [PRC]: A Short Historical Essay (1949-1979)", says: "In the field of foreign policy the successors of Ma Zedong are as before gambling on the inevitability of world war, on undermining detente, and are pursuing the old antisocialist course." This contemporary work prepared by China experts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Press in Moscow.

The book notes that Beijing is stepping up rapprochement with the forces of imperialism and reaction, and acts as one with them against world socialism and the communist and national liberation movement.

"The Chinese rulers," the book says, "are pursuing the aim of setting the United States and NATO countries at loggerheads with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in a 'cold' or 'hot' conflict, and progressing from the political slogan of the 'Creation of the Broadest International United Front' to the formation of a solid system of international treaties and agreements directed against the socialist community. One of the most extreme manifestations of this policy was China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The authors warn that "the Maoist leadership's policy of all-round alliance with imperialism and its gambling on the help of the imperialists and foreign capital in implementing the 'three modernizations' and turning China into a militaristic superpower, increase the danger of the further degeneration of the social structure of the PRC and the complete loss of the socialist gains of the Chinese people."

Concerning the socioeconomic position of China, the experts note that in the PRC there is an ever clearer manifestation of the contradictions between the radical interests of the Chinese working people and the antisocialist military-bureaucratic regime which subordinates social production to the aims of turning China into a militarist state pursuing a great-power aggressive course. In the historical perspective this contradiction must inevitably be resolved in the interests of the Chinese people, in the interests of the socialist development of the PRC, the authors of the book consider.

LD082340 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 8 Jan 81

Defence of the gains of the April revolution, protection of motherland, independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the country are not only the sacred duty of the DRA Armed Forces but also the sacred duty of the whole Islamic people of Afghanistan, stresses the appeal of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA.

KARMAL MEETING WITH PAKTIA PROVINCE CHIEFS NOTED

LD081505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Support for DRA Government's Policy"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jan--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, has received representatives, elders and chieftains of the 26 Pushtun tribes inhabiting the East Afghan Paktia Province. They included representatives of the (Akhmedzay), (Mangal), (Dzhadzhi), (Dzadran), (Chimkani) and other tribes.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government B. Karmal thanked the meeting participants for their support and readiness to take part in the work of the coming constituent conference of the national fatherland front. At the present time, he said, the state, government and people are rallied in a single formation. B. Karmal went on to note that cooperation between the government and all the country's patriotic forces and working people is a necessary condition of building a flourishing new society in the DRA.

B. Karmal noted that free and independent Afghanistan is being attacked by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, which have united against the DRA. These enemies, he stressed, are seeking to dismember Afghanistan, but the new stage of the April revolution has nullified their sinister plans. B. Karmal called on the tribal representatives to expose the enemies' lying propaganda and to explain to their fellow tribesmen the true nature of the April revolution's gains and the new stage in its development.

In their replies the tribal representatives expressed support for the policy of the PDPA and DRA Government and stated their readiness to defend the April revolution's gains.

A resolution previously adopted by the elders, chieftains and representatives of the Pushtun tribes inhabiting Paktia Province was made public at the meeting. In the past year, since the April revolution entered a new stage, the document notes, there has been strengthening support among the Pushtun tribes for the policy of the revolutionary government, headed by B. Karmal.

The resolution points out that the Pushtun tribes of Paktia Province are united with their government, which serves the people and respects all their traditions and customs.

"We state our support for the revolutionary government, the revolutionary party and B. Karmal. Friends of our government, friends of our people are our friends, and we support their comprehensive assistance, regarding it as being in line with the Afghan people's interests," the resolution says.

The Pushtun tribes of Paktia Province assured the DRA Government that they would not allow the territory they occupy to be used by those who, using Islam as cover, are killing people and burning mosques. They stated their readiness to create detachments to fight against counterrevolution. The resolution expresses support for the national fatherland front, to whose creation the Pushtun tribes of Paktia Province will make their contribution.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IN GHAZI PROVINCE REPORTED

LD082106 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jan, TASS--(From TASS correspondent R. Musin) The trade union movement in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is developing. In accordance with the decision of the Second Plenum of the Afghan Trade Union Central Council, local and provincial trade unions are being organized in the various provinces of Afghanistan.

For example, the Council of the Trade Unions of the Afghan Province of Ghazi met in session some days ago to discuss the results of the activities of the branch commissions and to take decisions concerning the life and living conditions of the working people. Special satisfaction was caused by the report that five local trade unions of workers were set up in Ghazi Province.

Organized workers and craftsmen are getting involved ever-more actively in the public life of the country and the management of enterprises and are taking measures to increase labor productivity. Units of revolutionary guards, set up at major industrial enterprises from trade unionists, protect their plants and factories against sabotage of counter-revolutionaries who attempt to disrupt production and split the workers. "The difficult tasks, which the country faces at the moment, entrust the trade unionists with great responsibility for the country's future," A.S. Purdeli, chairman of the Afghanistan Trade Union Central Council, told TASS. Acting for the interests of the country as a whole and the interests of the Afghan working people, the trade unions in the country actively support the formation in the country of the national fatherland front. "Within the framework of this front, led by the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan," A.S. Purdeli said in conclusion, "we will march steadily towards the construction of a new society, free of the exploitation of man by man."

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR AMBITIONS 'ALARM' INDIA

LD081703 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 1

[TASS report: "India Threatened"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 Jan--The well-informed Indian weekly BLITZ writes today that India's political circles are following with alarm Pakistan's preparations for the testing of an atomic bomb. The recent arrest in Canada of Pakistani agents who were attempting to ship secretly to Pakistan equipment used in the manufacture of an atomic bomb has increased India's unease at Islamabad's nuclear ambitions. The appearance of atomic weapons in the hands of Pakistan's rulers, the weekly points out, will bring about a direct threat to India's security. If Pakistan does carry out atomic bomb tests then this step will have extremely serious consequences.

BLITZ points out that, according to reliable information available, China has been of considerable assistance to Pakistan's military authorities in the acquisition of nuclear technology. Pakistan and China, the weekly writes, have cooperated closely with one another in carrying out secret tests of mass-destruction weapons on Chinese territory and in the southern Atlantic.

As BLITZ emphasizes, Pakistan's military preparations bear a clearly anti-Indian thrust. On the pretext of a nonexistent threat from India, China and the United States are supplying Islamabad with the latest offensive weapons, in particular the newest fighter-bombers and missile weaponry. Apart from that, Chinese regular army subunits are taking direct part in joint maneuvers with Pakistani forces on the Pakistani-occupied part of India's Jammu and Kashmir State.

U.S. SEEKING TENSION ALONG THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

LD081604 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 8 Jan 81

["Playing the Role of Instigators"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS--TASS observer Vasilii Kharkov writes:

A representative of the United States Embassy in Bangkok said that another eight U.S. F-5 fighter bombers will be urgently delivered to Thailand. According to official statements, other U.S. military equipment will be rushed into Thailand after the fighter bombers. A new group of U.S. military specialists is being sent to Thailand for the maintenance of the military equipment.

As is known, Washington used the clashes on the Thai-Kampuchean border that were provoked in the summer of last year as the pretext to increase the military aid to Bangkok. U.S. transport planes started rushing tanks, cannons and helicopters into Thailand. This equipment was deployed along the border with Kampuchea and was later used for armed provocations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The flow of U.S. weapons for the Thai Army was never so speedy and large before, the Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW noted in this connection.

For a long time now the enemies of People's Kampuchea have been using its border with Thailand as a front of the "undeclared war". Remnants of the Pol Pot gangs are stationed close to the border in Thai territory. They make bandit raids and conduct the subversive activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos expressed many times their readiness to sign with Thailand bilateral or multilateral pacts on nonaggression and agreements not to use their territories as bases for hostile actions against each other. They suggested that a demilitarised zone should be formed on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. But Bangkok rejected these constructive initiatives of its neighbors. Meanwhile the situation in the frontier district remains tense. Hardly a day passes without the attempts being made to violate sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. According to the data of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Thai planes violated 46 times Kampuchea's air space in the last week of last year, while Thai artillery shelled the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea more than 100 times.

A new large provocation was staged in the borderline area on January 3. The hullabaloo about the "aggressiveness of the forces of Vietnam and Kampuchea" was raised immediately. It seemed like Washington was waiting for precisely such a case. It immediately took advantage of the new aggravation of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border for stepping up arms deliveries to Thailand which leads to further destabilization of the situation in the area. Beijing, in its turn, hastened to come out with incendiary comments, seeking to draw Thailand deeper into the sphere of its influence. So it is obvious that Washington's and Beijing's interests coincide as far as the stirring up of the seat of tension in South-East Asia and the use of Thailand for confrontation of ASEAN countries with their neighbors is concerned.

POLISH SOCIAL SELF-DEFENSE LEADER CRITICIZED

LD091113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 5

[A.V. Pavlov "rejoinder": "In a Leaky Boat"]

[Text] At the same time that the socialist community is ardently supporting the constructive efforts of the PZPR, the working class and all of the Polish people, which are aimed at overcoming the difficulties that have come about and at stabilizing the position in the country, there is no let-up in the instigatory voices from the West. For hostile, subversive attacks against the socialist state, all manner of renegades claiming to speak on behalf of the Polish people are actively enlisted. One can take, for example, Adam Michnik, one of the ringleaders of the antisocialist group which operates under the label of the "Social Self-Defense Committee," to whom the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL readily offered space on its pages.

Publicizing himself and his little group to the West German gentlemen and clearly hoping that they would be sympathetic and might even put their hands in their pockets for him, Michnik revealed quite a lot which the "members" of the "committee" at times keep quiet about inside Poland itself. To suit directly the needs of the enemies of socialism who dream of weakening the Polish People's Republic, he raises the question of the role of the PZPR in Polish society and calls for nothing more nor less than "the restriction of this power and a new formulation of the principles of the functioning of this power. You see, it is not to his taste that the communist party, through strengthening the cohesion of its ranks, remains the leading and directing force in the country's socialist development.

According to the renegade's scenario, state power in the Polish People's Republic can operate only in "the role of a partner." A partner ...of just those forces which are striving to destabilize this power. According to the Michnik "play," Polish society is advised to continue its development not on the basis of the country's Constitution but within the framework of some "compromise" which would essentially amount to the repudiation of the socialist gains. This "compromise" is allegedly Poland's "last chance," for otherwise there will emerge "a conflict which no one will be able to control."

It is clear that the working people of the Polish People's Republic, having voluntarily chosen the socialist path, are not going to follow this subversive "advice." It is precisely this, which is not to the liking of Michnik and those who stand behind him. On the pages of DER SPIEGEL he beguiles the soul of reaction by declaring that the question could arise: "Will the Polish nation exist or not."

"I don't believe in the moral and political unity of the Poles," he says, "we are all in the same boat and can go down on it together."

Why, Michnik's and his traveling companions' leaky boat is clearly foundering on the rocks because of the powerful current of the consolidation of the healthy forces in Polish society. And so the boat of socialist Poland, against the will of the country's opponents, will sail on along the tested fairway, propelled by the fresh breeze of history.

IZVESTIYA NOTES AIMS OF YUGOSLAV 5-YEAR PLAN

LD091011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ardatovskiy report under the rubric "From Our Own Correspondents": "Horizons of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia is preparing to adopt a plan for the country's economic development in 1981-85.

A particular feature of the new 5-year plan is that it proposes the preferential development of those national economic sectors which are of greatest importance for the country at the present stage. Priority is given, in particular, to the power industry, the mining industry, food production and the development of main communications. Cooperation with the USSR and other countries will be developed in these spheres. It is planned to step up control of capital investments--these are mainly destined for the priority goals of the 5-year plan.

A nationwide conference on food was held in the city of Novi Sad.

It outlined ways of further significantly developing the SFRY's agricultural production in the new 5-year plan. It was noted at the conference that all the preconditions exist for this.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO GDR AMBASSADOR OTT

LD071958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] For active work in strengthening friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR, Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples. The high award was presented in the Kremlin today by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

ADDITIONS TO TRYBUNA LUDU ON ANTISOCIALISM

The following additions to the item entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU Article on Antisocialism Cited," appearing in the 6 January DAILY REPORT, page F 1 are supplied by PRAVDA of 6 January:

On page F 1, the second paragraph, PRAVDA rewords the second sentence to read:
"Manifestations of anarchy, the undermining of the authority of the bodies of power, opposition of demagogic demands to the interests of the state, its political system and alliances are adventurist ambitions aimed at weakening the state and undermining its fundamentals."

On the same page, PRAVDA rewords the last sentence of the seventh paragraph to read:
"Only socialism could ensure for the Polish state national independence and the only correct and just borders, backed by historically proven class alliances."

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

Kocatopcu Meeting With Baybakov

LD082242 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, received Sahap Kocatopcu, the minister of industry, technology and the affairs of enterprises of Turkey, now in Moscow.

During the talk the two sides discussed issues of mutual interest.

The talk was attended by the ambassador of the Turkish Republic to the USSR, Ercument Yavuzalp.

Comment on Economic Development

LD081856 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has reiterated its intention to continue helping in the development of developing countries. As experience shows, only industrialization can ensure radical changes in the economic structure of developing countries, ensuring not only industrialization but also--through industrialization--the material-technological basis for the development of other economic branches such as agriculture, communications, trade and finance. It is not difficult to see that such changes in their economic structure would also help strengthen the political independence of developing countries.

The assistance given by Soviet experts enabled a number of developing countries to establish a public sector in their economy and the public sector became the cornerstone of the economic independence of these countries. This is also highly characteristic of the Soviet-Turkish relations. These relations involve the establishment of the state sector in the Turkish economy and the foundation of the Kayseri and Nazilli textile mills which were considered major projects in their time, that is in the 1930's. Subsequent events as well as events in our time demonstrate that the Soviet Union shows understanding for Turkey's desire to strengthen the state sector which constitutes the backbone of the country's economic independence. The capacities of the greater part of these enterprises are being further increased to meet all of Turkey's needs for iron and steel, nonferrous metals, oil products and fertilizers. Soviet-Turkish economic cooperation is being expanded not only through the expansion of the capacities of existing enterprises but also through the establishment and expansion of new projects, including thermoelectric stations and hydrogen peroxide plants as well as a dam on the Arpacay. As [Istanbul's] Tercuman says, the importance of these enterprises for the national economy of developing countries is truly great.

The fruitfulness of cooperation with the Soviet Union has been the subject of discussion in the current sessions in Moscow of the Soviet-Turkish Intergovernmental Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, Sahap Kocatopcu, Turkish minister of industry and technology and leader of the Turkish side of the commission, said that the fruitful results of Turkish-Soviet cooperation so far bodes well for the future. He noted that very great importance is attached in Turkey to this cooperation and its further development. The desires of the peoples to establish extensive and multilaterally beneficial economic relations and to live in peace is now stronger than ever before. Bearing this in mind, the Soviet Union will continue to help strengthen the economic and political independence of the developing countries in the next 5-year period too, and will develop multilateral economic relations based on [words indistinct].

U.S. SEEKS TO USE NATO AS 'GLOBAL INSTRUMENT'

LD081043 Moscow SOVetskaya Rossiya in Russian 4 Jan 81 p 3

[Nikolay Polyakov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Hidden Mainsprings"]

[Text] Late last year certain prominent Western politicians assured us that NATO strategy is allegedly still expressed by the two-pronged formula of the well-known "Harmel plan" of 1967: "Military Security Plus the Policy of Detente." This was stated, in particular, by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his government statement in the Bundestag. He described the component parts of this formula as the "two foundations of the political concept" by which NATO is guided today.

But is that so? It is useful to recall that the "Harmel plan" (bearing the name of the Belgian foreign minister of the sixties) emerged, at that time, not on Washington's orders, but as a result of complex hidden shifts within NATO and--most important--as a result of the changed correlation of forces in Europe and in the world, where a stable equilibrium had become established. It was no accident that the Belgian foreign minister stressed in his report that it was "the Soviet doctrine of peaceful coexistence which changed the nature of confrontation with the West" and that the path "to peace in Europe lies through constructive initiatives by the alliance in the interests of detente."

Now, over 10 years later, we are well aware that there is a lot of ground between the Atlanticist "Harmel plan" and Atlanticist practice. That ground is strewn with billions of dollars spent on the arms race, with hollow promises and dangerous adventures. If NATO is now being equipped with new doctrines and concepts, it is not because they are prepared to accept the modern world as it is, but above all because they want to compensate somehow for Washington's long-ago loss of global superiority. At the same time they are trying to parry the political and social changes in the world, break the military equilibrium by creating nuclear superiority in Europe, and thereby inflict a fatal blow on the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. Yet that is the fundamental principle which reflects the world's current realities in the strategic sphere and which, incidentally, has been reasserted more than once since the time of the "Harmel plan" by the United States itself in agreements with the Soviet Union (in SALT I, SALT II and others).

Washington is trying to restore NATO to its primordial state. Moreover, unwilling to submit to the natural course of events in the 20th century, it is striving to strengthen the alliance's role as a global instrument targeted against revolutionary storms and against the social changes taking place in the world. To achieve these sinister goals, people seek to extend the alliance's sphere of activity, redistribute the burden among the partners and draw them more deeply into the risky venture of ensuring Washington's "vital interests" in this or that corner of the world.

It is naive to suppose that the American bosses drag their allies onto the slippery slope as equal partners. No, they are making use of their attacks on the established global equilibrium and their offensive against the world's changing social structure in order to make the allies knuckle under too and to "condemn" them, so to speak, to eternal "Atlantic solidarity." The atmosphere of a kind of militarist "all hands on deck," when nobody is allowed to grumble and everyone must stand up and be counted, is being artificially recreated....

Of course, there are Atlanticists who are just waiting for the call of the battle trumpet. Manfred Woerner, the Christian Democrats' military expert in Bonn and a reserve Luftwaffe lieutenant colonel, declares openly that the "geographical limitation of NATO's interests and tasks is outdated." Some time later he returns to this idee fixe and adds: "The Americans are taking on additional commitments in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and...expect us Europeans to take part in this."

Let us add that not only ships from the American armada, but also warships from Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and France are now plying the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. Three West German ships have also been there--it appears that they were carrying out a "training voyage planned long before."

Of course, people in Atlanticist headquarters do not like to comment in length on such things. Washington and the politicians closest to it on this side of the Atlantic reason thus: The less you alarm West Europeans for the time being, the easier it is to make them cough up for NATO's ventures. But misinformation does not usually last long in politics: The grim truth breaks out to the surface somewhere or other.

That truth has made itself felt now, as the Washington administration changes shifts. In recent weeks envoys from both sides have made repeated trips to West European capitals. The results proved meager. Moreover the visitors' persistence even prompted some people to remind them that Western Europe is not the 51st state of America and that the American chiefs' plans to not have the force of law for its partners. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated with understandable caution, but sufficiently clearly: "Cooperation does not only mean that one side makes demands and others have to fulfill them.... Europeans have not accepted unchanged everything that has appeared from American desks over the decades."

In other words, the Washington chiefs were reminded that shifts which have taken place in the distribution of forces within the Atlantic community over the last 15 years are irreversible. From Washington's viewpoint it is time to tighten the reins of American leadership within the bloc. But from the West Europeans' viewpoint that is impossible, since new structures have emerged within NATO associated above all with historic changes in Europe. Bonn's treaties with Moscow and other socialist community capitals, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the 1975 Helsinki forum, the positive changes in economic mutual relations between the two Europes, socialist and capitalist, the emergence of a new psychological climate on the continent--these and other circumstances have created a new political landscape within the alliance too. Its main feature is the great freedom of maneuver acquired by Washington's partners. As French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet put it at the Wesleyan University in Middletown (Connecticut, United States), "Western Europe does not need assistance, it is equal with America from the economic, financial and technological viewpoints."

Moreover, in mutual relations with the socialist community Western Europe largely surpasses America. For instance, back in 1977 the Common Market's volume of trade with East European countries was eight times (!) the U.S. trade exchange with those countries....

Thus the hidden mainsprings of current American strategy in the alliance are gradually being revealed. The strategy has, as it were, two spearheads: one is directed against the Soviet Union, the other is pointed within the Atlantic alliance. While stepping up the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and whipping up the arms race, Washington at the same time hopes to assert its dominance within NATO. Not without reason was Arthur Vandenberg, a Republican Senator and close comrade-in-arms of President Harry Truman, in the habit of saying that if "the government intends to strengthen military readiness: it must "frighten the country terribly." The Senator's formula is now being applied to the whole Western alliance: The partners are being intimidated with the nonexistent "Soviet threat."

As time goes on it becomes increasingly obvious that Washington can, alas, see only one way out of the protracted crisis of confidence within NATO. It wants at any price to sharpen the aggressive spearhead and extend the framework of the alliance. The well-known American historian Arthur Schlesinger recently noted, with reason: "For us the Western alliance is not a luxury, not a product of sentimental good will toward our smaller brothers. It is a strict necessity for us, if we want to implement a global policy."

A dangerous delusion! In our age nobody can stop history. Of course, in one respect Prof A. Schlesinger is right: The Western alliance is not a luxury for the Americans. But in the present-day correlation of world forces it is becoming less and less capable of playing the part of an instrument of global policy. The changes which have taken place within and outside NATO in recent decades are too profound. No redistribution of duties among the "smaller brothers" can help Washington. It goes without saying that it has never been sentimental toward them. But in recent years they have become more realistic, realizing that the future can and must be sought not in "cold war" or overseas adventures, but only in detente and good relations with the socialist community.

U.S. PRESSURES GREECE TOWARD NATO ORIENTATION

LD081516 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] As is known, dear listeners, a Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman submitted to the U.S. ambassador in Athens the Greek side's counterproposals for the new American-Greek cooperation agreement on defense. These proposals contain a general agreement and four supplementary ones on assistance in defense and the economy, on military-industrial cooperation, on war bases and on the status of the American bases in Greece.

The Greek and American officials stress, our commentator writes, that there are no substantial differences between Greece and the United States and that the new agreement could be signed in spring 1981.

According to statements by the two sides, the talks are being allegedly conducted on an equal basis, taking into account mutual interests. What is the reality, however? The United States is interested first and foremost not only in the preservation of all the privileges enjoyed by the bases and their military personnel but also in the further expansion of the bases' operations. For its side, the Greek Government is trying to show the opposition that it is steering the issue toward a restriction of the operation of American activities in Greece [as heard] and also toward a position of obtaining greater military and economic aid from the United States than before.

It would seem that the goals of the two sides do not coincide, and in fact, their positions are unequal. Athens is constantly giving in to U.S. pressure and it is increasingly being swept into NATO's militarist preparations. At the NATO Military Planning Group session in December, Greece undertook certain obligations, increasing her military budget and her armed forces within the bloc's framework and for the period 1981-1984. This means that the government of the new democracy, despite the mass anti-American and anti-NATO demonstrations by the Greek people, is giving in to intensified pressure from the United States and NATO as well as from the country's rightwing forces.

The one-sided tilt of the Greek ship of state is understandably causing anxiety to the country's patriots, who perceive that Greece is being tied more and more tightly to the militarist machinery of the West at the expense of her own security and its people's peace-loving intentions, our commentator concludes.

SOVIET MBFR INTERPRETER DEFECTS TO WEST GERMANY

AU091109 Vienna KURIER in German 9 Jan 81 p 19

[Erich Grlig report: "Flight From Vienna to Duesseldorf: Soviet Interpreter Defected"]

[Summary] Nikolay [Viktor Nikolayevich] Korolyuk, 35-year-old chief interpreter of the Moscow delegation to the Vienna forces reduction talks, has furtively left Vienna for the FRG. "Korolyuk, whose flight had been kept secret up to now, was one of the delegation members privy to the most important secrets, and he took along with him a whole bundle of confidential documents.

"The Russian had prepared his defection so carefully that the other delegation members learned about his disappearance only from the management of the Baden Park Hotel where the Soviets lived. Korolyuk had been a member of the delegation for 2 years, and had lived in Baden since September.

"He carried out his escape plan directly before the close of the 22d round of the disarmament[as published] talks before Christmas.

"After having gone to Schwechat Airport with his luggage, he booked a ticket for the first plane to the FRG--in this case the plane to Duesseldorf--and departed." After his arrival there he immediately reported to the airport police.

Korolyuk's disappearance was noted by the other delegation members only when he did not show up for the departure of the delegation bus from the Baden Park Hotel to the Vienna Hofburg Palace, on the penultimate day of the 22d round of the Vienna talks. "At first the Russians believed that he had merely been delayed and departed without him. They grew suspicious only when he failed to join them at the Hofburg." By the time they called the hotel and learned that he had left with his luggage, he was already in Duesseldorf.

ANTI-SOVIETISM MOTIVATES KISSINGER MIDEAST TOUR

LD081613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Sinister Trip"]

[Text] Cairo--Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger's unofficial trip to a number of Near Eastern and African countries is in its second week. The more capitals he visits and statements he makes, the clearer the purpose of the trip becomes.

The itinerary is the first thing to attract attention. The former head of the State Department has visited Egypt and Somalia, is currently in Israel and will later travel to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Morocco. As foreign commentators note, it is a question of a kind of "chain" of states stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. In this connection they recall that the concept of such a chain consisting of "regimes friendly toward the United States" was devised long ago in Washington and that the United States would like to "join" its links together on a basis that is completely in line with the country's hegemonist aspirations in the region. Taking into account American imperialism's increased aggressiveness in the Near East and in Africa, it is easy to reach the conclusion that Kissinger's trip constitutes an attempt to sound out the practical prospects for such a rapprochement under American auspices.

As Kissinger's visits to Egypt and Somalia demonstrated, the fueling of anti-Sovietism is the political linchpin of his whole trip. The theme of the notorious "Soviet threat" dominated Kissinger's conversations with Presidents as-Sadat and Siad Barre. He alluded to this mythical threat at press conferences every time he justified aggressive U.S. intentions--whether the calls for a further increase in the American military "presence" in the Indian Ocean or the calls for a "more active U.S. role" in "defending" the whole region. In a speech in Cairo he openly stated that continuation of the "peace process" within the Camp David context is inextricably bound up with combating the "Soviet threat." In the process the American visitor has invariably intimated that Washington will give every possible encouragement to its regional partners' anti-Soviet course. This met with approval in Cairo and Mogadishu.

The sinister nature of the plans proposed by the emissary from across the ocean has not passed unnoticed in many Arab capitals. They are drawing attention to the fact that Kissinger's trip was approved by figures in the next U.S. administration, which will be informed of its results. The former secretary of state's tour is a kind of reconnaissance mission, an attempt to find out the possibilities for implementing the U.S. hegemonist plans in the region and consolidating the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo axis, to which people across the ocean would like to harness new members.

IZVESTIYA RIDICULES EGYPT'S ARAB, MUSLIM LEAGUE

LD081523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in Yu. Romanov "World Today" roundup: "Confusion Over Imposters"]

[Text] In setting up his so-called League of Arab and Muslim Peoples, Egypt's President as-Sadat has tried mostly to show off, making declarations about its broad representation. It is well known that practically all the Arab world is boycotting this parallel mini-league. The headquarters of the Arab League itself has been transferred from Cairo to Tunis, and the Arab Republic of Egypt's membership of the Arab League has been suspended because of official Cairo's traitorous attitude with regard to Arab affairs.

However much Cairo exerts itself in presenting its mini-league as something somehow worthy of attention, the bubbles of the publicity praise concerning its supposed representative character have burst. For example, Sudan's Minister of Culture and Information Isma'il al-Haj Musa stated that the people participating in the meetings in Cairo of the so-called League of Arab and Muslim Peoples did not represent Sudan which, in the minister's words, is a member of the Arab League which has its headquarters in Tunis and which repudiates the Camp David agreements. It is not hard to guess that the remaining participants in the mini-league are also imposters who do not represent Arab countries.

PRAVDA CITES PDRY LEADER ON SOCIALIST AIMS, TIES

LD071003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Award Presented"]

[Text] Aden, 3 Jan--A ceremony has been held here to present the order of 14 October--the highest award of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]--to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted in a speech that one of the most important tasks facing the YSP and the Yemeni people is to complete the national democratic revolution in the country and create the preconditions for the transition to building socialism. Democratic Yemen's people, he said, are fully determined to continue the revolutionary struggle until the victory of the socialist system and to make a worthy contribution to the Arab peoples' national liberation struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. To this end, he stated, we intend to further strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries, with the Soviet Union in the vanguard.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that all the YSP's activity is based on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

SOVIET MUSLIMS RETURN HOME FROM VISIT TO YAR

LD082244 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan TASS--A group of Soviet Moslems has returned from the Yemen Arab Republic which it visited at the invitation of Supreme Mufti Ahmed Ben Muhammad Zabara.

"We are deeply satisfied with our travel to Yemen," Mufti Mahmud Gekkiev, chairman of the religious board of the Northern Caucasus Moslems, who was leading the delegation, told TASS. He stressed that "the delegation was sincerely moved by the warm and friendly welcome accorded to them by our brothers in faith; senior clergymen, officials, learned ulemas and ordinary believers."

"Our meeting with Yemeni Vice-President 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, president of the republic's Constituent Assembly, was very friendly. We share the desire he voiced during our talk to seek still closer contacts between the two countries' Moslems. Like himself, we believe that they are useful for the further development of friendship between the peoples of the Yemen Arab Republic and the USSR," Mufti Gekkiev said.

"We rejoiced at the successes achieved by the peoples of the Yemen Arab Republic in less than two decades after the victory of the revolution. We were satisfied to note that the Yemeni people as well as we, the Soviet people, came out for a just Middle East peace, for peace which is the Prophet's behest to people," Mufti Gekkiev said. "We tried to meet the great interest of Yemenites in how different peoples live in the multinational Soviet Union. In private talks and in television interviews we told our brothers in faith about various aspects of our life. We told them that the Soviet law ensures full equality and freedom of religion for all citizens in the republics of the Soviet Orient people freely go to Mosques and religious colleges are open."

"Madrasah Mir Arab in ancient Bukhara continues to train learned theologians. There are regular studies at the higher Islamic institute in Tashkent, named after Imam Al Buhari. Soviet Moslems study at other countries' religious schools, too."

"The four Soviet Moslem religious boards launched a large-scale programme last year to mark the beginning of the 15th century of the hijra era. Theological symposiums and conferences were held in Dushanbe and Tashkent in that context. These international meetings of Moslems were highly praised by the supreme mufti of the Yemen Arab Republic, Zabara, who is a great friend of Soviet Moslems," the delegation leader said.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH LEBANON'S SARKIS

LD081603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on his own account, he wholeheartedly congratulated the president and the friendly Lebanese people on the Lebanese republic's independent day and wished the Lebanese people prosperity and successes in normalizing the situation in the country on the basis of the safeguarding of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Ilyas Sarkis's reply telegram states that he is very moved by the wishes sent on the occasion of the country's national holiday and for his part expresses sincere thanks and best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev.

IRAQI OIL DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

JN081500 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (INA)--An Iraqi oil delegation held a series of contacts with Soviet officials at the Ministry of Maritime Fleet and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations here today.

The contacts were aimed at developing cooperation between the two countries in the field of employing Soviet crews on Iraqi tankers and of signing contracts in this regard.

The Iraqi delegation, led by 'Irfan Zaki, director general of the general establishment of Iraqi oil tankers, also discussed with the Soviet officials the possibility of benefiting from Soviet expertise in some specializations that require high technical experience.

The general establishment of Iraqi oil tankers, which was established in 1973, has a fleet currently comprising 15 tankers whose load ranges between 35,000 and 1555,000 tons. These tankers are working in various parts of the world and a large number of the crews running and maintaining them are Iraqis.

The speaker noted the tremendous international significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The rich experience of the Soviet people's revolutionary struggle, M. Azonihho emphasized, inspires the Benin people to build in the country a new society free from exploitation.

U.S. PLANS USE OF 'MERCENARIES' IN EL SALVADOR

LDO81457 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 9

[Correspondent Anatoliy Manakov article: "Entrance Without an Exit"]

[Text] Recently LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's New York correspondence center received a very curious document--a memorandum from the Hudson Institute, addressed personally to W. Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and signed by (K. Menges), an executive of the institute. It contains recommendations to the State Department on how the influence of leftwing opposition forces in El Salvador, which advocate the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship, can and must be neutralized.

It must be remembered that, although Bowdler represents the "outgoing" administration, (Menges) is one of the new president's advisers and, by all accounts, could represent the administration which as from 20 January will officially hold office. But it is not so much this fact as the specific details of this document which are important.

After expressing his concern at the growth of the international prestige of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the memorandum's author proposes rapidly sending out "reliable and knowledgeable people" to Western Europe to conduct the appropriate "elucidatory" work among local social democratic parties. (Roy Prosterman)--already known to readers (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 42)--is a candidate to carry out such a delicate task. He is described in the memorandum as an "independent expert on the successful implementation of agrarian reforms and an expert on affairs in El Salvador." His "reliability" and "knowledge" are indisputable. But his "independence" raises rather more doubt. At one time in Vietnam he in fact tried to carry out such an "agrarian reform" as part of the "Phoenix" operation conducted by the CIA to destroy the peaceful population. Now he is just as "competently" serving the Salvadoran junta under cover of the U.S. Government International Development Agency.

Literally the day after the brutal reprisals by the Salvadoran military against certain leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, Mr (Menges) along with other advisers received a delegation of big property owners from El Salvador visiting the United States to enlist the support of the new administration. By all accounts the businessmen went away satisfied: They were promised not only an increase in financial, economic and military aid over and above what is already being given but also, according to them, something more substantial: "assistance in beating the communists militarily."

It is known that on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, now occupied by U.S. Armed Forces, active preparation is being carried out to implement the so-called "Centaur" plan: Trained in CIA methods of sabotage and provocation, a special contingent of foreign mercenaries, composed chiefly of surviving Somoza supporters and Cuban "gusanos," is merely waiting for the order to pour into Salvadoran territory. Those who have been preparing another equally dirty operation codenamed "Sandwich" are also awaiting the same signal for action from Washington. According to existing information, detachments of the Guatemalan and Honduran armies will carry out punitive operations.

The cutthroats await the order. But do they even remember in Washington that such a "way out," once proposed in Vietnam, proved to be the way into a tunnel from which it is difficult to escape?

U.S. 'CANNOT HALT' AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY TIDE

LD091009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Review: Latin America": "People Against Monopolies"]

[Excerpt] There is, perhaps, nowhere in the whole expanse south of the Rio Grande where the monstrous social contrast is felt with such acuteness and force as in Central America, where the narrowminded, conservative land and financial barons created by the alliance with American business have from time immemorial regarded themselves as sole rulers of the people's destinies. From their midst emerged brutal dictators and corrupt politicians who fawned on the owners of the North American banana empires like the sinister United Fruit.

If, in the recent past, some top Washington official had been told that the tyrant Somoza, placed at the helm of power with the help of the U.S. Marines and having his own "lobby" on Capitol Hill, would be rapidly swept from the dictator's throne by the waves of a mighty people's rising, he would only have smiled in reply. The northern neighbor regarded itself as an omnipotent guardian in the region.

The new Republic of Nicaragua, born in the flames of the people's democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, has been in existence for more than a year now. The Nicaraguan people's victory opened a new chapter in Central America's history. It showed that when the people's masses are united in a single formation by the great ideas of freedom and national liberation, their revolutionary upsurge cannot be held back either by dictatorships armed to the teeth or by interference, provocations and threats from the strongest capitalist state--the United States.

The Nicaraguan patriots' heroic feat set in motion liberation forces in that part of the world. The possibility of overturning the oppression of oligarchy and imperialism had been visibly demonstrated. "In Central America," a recent statement by communist and workers' parties of the countries of Central America, Mexico and Panama says, "the revolution feels itself stronger than in any other era in its history."

Forward positions in this battle for revolutionary changes in the region have been occupied by El Salvador, where military-political unity has been achieved between genuinely democratic and people's organizations which have risen in armed struggle. Despite cruel terror verging on genocide, the people's movement is gaining strength in Guatemala. Important successes have been secured in the struggle against reaction in Honduras and Costa Rica.

In the face of the stormy events in Central America, the U.S. policy with respect to that country's southern neighbors has been manifested in all its imperialist essence. The demagoguery about "human rights" has been drowned out by the notorious "domino theory," all but forgotten since the American aggressors' defeat in Vietnam. The Washington "hawks" began loudly intimidating people with the idea that the flames of the revolution in Nicaragua would spread to neighboring countries and that this chain reaction could spread even further across the area south of the Rio Grande. In the opinion of U.S. ruling circles there is too great a threat to the positions of their monopoly capital to be fastidious about the means of suppressing the people's struggle. And reality today focuses clearly on the same old crude, imperialist methods set in motion by Washington.

With respect to Nicaragua the method of "destabilizing" the situation, tried more than once on the continent, is being applied: Invisible threads stretch out through numerous channels from the headquarters of the CIA and other departments to the Nicaraguan people's enemies--from Somoza's surviving henchmen to representatives of the local oligarchy who have lost their privileges.

In El Salvador Washington is operating through the ruling junta, which has become an obedient tool in its hands. The Salvadoran military has long had plenty of American dollars and weapons, Pentagon advisers are openly leading punitive raids against the fighting patriots, and the CIA has, hidden away, the plans of "Operation Centaur," which provides for the physical elimination of many thousands of Salvadorans. According to Rivera Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, the genocide policy has already meant that 10,000 people have died and 3,000 "disappeared without trace" this year.

The United States assigns to the regimes in Guatemala and Honduras the role of advance bridgeheads in the intervention being prepared against the Salvadoran people. American diplomacy hurriedly "helped" to settle the El Salvador-Honduras border dispute, a legacy from the so-called "soccer" war of 1969. Washington counts on rapidly reconciling the two countries' rulers so as to pool their repressive efforts against the growing wave of the people's wrath.

A logical part of this whole multifaceted panorama of American interference in Central American states' internal life is the energetic activity of the Pentagon, which does not stop giving periodical impressive shows on strength here--extensive naval maneuvers and coastal sweeps by U.S. warships.

Latin America is increasingly frequently likened to a reactivated volcano. And this definition has a symbolic meaning: Just as it is inconceivable to prevent a mighty eruption of subterranean lava, so no imperialist barriers can halt the Latin American peoples' revolutionary movement toward freedom, democracy and justice.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN CANAL ZONE SCORED

PY082249 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] The U.S. administration has implemented a new pay scale which has significantly affected the wages of the Panamanians who work in the Panama Canal Zone. The new wages are an average of 20 percent below those which prevailed prior to the implementation of the U.S. scale.

In addition to this, hiring preference is given to U.S. citizens. The pay scale imposed by the Yankees has reduced the wages of the Panamanians to one-fourth [as heard]. The difference is used by the gringos to subsidize their shipping companies which operate in the area. This will allow the aforementioned companies to save approximately \$3 billion by the year 2000, when the canal is to be turned over to the Panamanians.

According to the Panamanian press, the new wage scale is severely affecting the national economy, has a negative effect on the balance of payments and undermines job security. In addition to all this, the discrimination against Panamanian workers is a direct violation of the treaties signed by the two countries.

In his meeting with various union leaders, Labor and Social Welfare Minister Oyden Ortega indicated that the United States is trying everything possible to hamper the access of Panamanians to key positions within the canal administration, openly violating the spirit and the letter of the treaties signed. They crudely override the rights of the Panamanian workers.

Unable to prevent first the signing and then the ratification of the canal treaties, the U.S. reactionary circles avail themselves of every possible amendment to the treaties to retain the U.S. stronghold in the Panamanian Isthmus and deprive the Panamanian people of their right to do what they want with their land.

Ever since the Panama Canal treaties went into effect on 1 October 1979, the United States has repeatedly distorted these treaties. The U.S. Congress has placed the joint U.S.-Panamanian commission for the management of the canal under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Defense Department and has cut down the funds of this commission.

The recent decision of the Yankee Congress to declare the waters of the Panama Canal part of its territorial sea has awakened the anger of the Panamanian people.

The Panamanian people are no less angered by the existence of Yankee military bases on their homeland. A powerful anti-Yankee demonstration under the slogan "No Panamanian Land for Yankee Military Bases" took place recently in the Panama Canal Zone. This demonstration was staged by workers, employees, students and representatives of many social and political organizations of the country. They all demanded that Panamanian land be freed of the Yankee military presence, since this presence poses a threat to Panamanian sovereignty and independence.

A declaration of the Panamanian People's Party stated that the Yankee military bases have been repeatedly used to carry out imperialistic interference in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries.

Openly violating the Panama Canal treaties, experts are using these bases to train the henchmen of Latin American dictatorial regimes in crushing popular uprisings. The Panamanian People's Party has stated that the United States is using Panamanian territory to interfere with Salvadoran domestic affairs. They train Salvadoran military men in warfare methods which will be employed against the patriots.

The Panamanian People's Party has called upon all democratic and progressive forces of the country to struggle for the country's freedom from Yankee military bases, against the violation of the treaties, for total liberation of the country from all types of Yankee oppression, and for economic and political independence.

BODYUL, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD081659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 5 January Severo Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, gave a reception to mark liberation day--the 22d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The reception was attended by B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES STRUGGLE FOR LAW, ORDER

LD082318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin on 6 January.

The question of work by soviets of people's deputies in the Kirghiz SSR and the Kurskaya Oblast to strengthen law and order and step up the struggle against lawbreaking was examined. Reports were delivered by Duysheyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, and Zhurkin, chairman of the Executive Committee of Kurskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies. It was noted that in today's conditions it is an important task to ensure the strict fulfillment of Soviet laws, a raising of the level of all work to ensure that socialist legality is strictly observed, and the strengthening of the protection of state and public order and the rights of citizens.

The question of progress in fulfillment of the plan to organize work to bring USSR legislation into conformity with the USSR Constitution and the question of the preparation of the USSR Code of Laws were discussed. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, delivered a report. In a decision which was adopted, the Presidium drew the attention of ministries, state committees and departments to the need to step up attention to the quality of the draft bills they draw up, to involve state and public bodies with an interest in the matter in preparing the draft bills, and to strictly observe the deadlines for drawing up acts and regulations. Following a report by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a statute on the apparatus of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was ratified. A number of other issues of state life were also examined.

Taking part in the discussion of matters on the agenda were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and heads of a number of ministries and departments.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN CP CONFERENCE ON TASKS

LD091055 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "An Efficient Rhythm and High Pace of Labor From the First Days of the New Year: Conference in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] "A Shock Finish To The 5-Year Plan And A Fitting Greeting For The 26th CPSU Congress!" This party slogan, which has become the combat motto for all the people, defines to perfection the main idea at a conference held by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 22 December.

The final year, like the whole 5-year plan, is ending fruitfully in the republic. Compared with 1979, the growth in industrial output will be 7.8 percent. Annual targets for the volume of sales of output and the production of many of the most important articles, the growth in labor productivity and a number of other indicators are being overfulfilled.

However, at the junction of two 5-year plans not only achievements but also shortcomings and unutilized potential can be seen particularly clearly. What can be done in the days remaining until the end of the year, how can we best prepare for work in the coming year, particularly in its first quarter? These questions were at the center of the conference participants' attention.

Briefings were delivered by S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan; A.M. Veliyev, deputy chief of the republic Central Statistical Administration; E.S. Melikov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of light industry; A.N. Motalibov, republic minister of local industry; M.M. Imanov, chief of the Azerbaijan Main Administration of the Power Industry; T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; D.M. Asanov, republic minister of rural construction; and A.Yu. Mamedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom.

The conference was addressed by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Noting the importance of the questions discussed at the conference, he dwelt on significant unutilized reserves which exist in the work of ministries, departments, enterprises, construction sites and transport. The days remaining before the end of the year, Comrade Aliyev said, must be used as efficiently as possible in order to fulfill industrial production plans in all technical and economic indicators and to channel collectives into rhythmic, highly productive work from the first days of the new year.

Unfortunately according to the results of the first 11 months of this year the proportion of enterprises which have not fulfilled state plans remains considerable. The number of enterprises not coping with plans for labor productivity growth and the range of output is still great. Much must be done to increase the proportion of output with the seal of quality. In this connection it is necessary to step up work on the utilization of available reserves, particularly at laggardly industrial enterprises.

The last days of the year demand particularly intensive work in the sphere of capital construction. All forces and resources must be concentrated on projects nearing completion, on those which are in the control of the CPSU Central Committee and on those defined as particularly important by a resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and the unconditional fulfillment of housing construction plans must be ensured.

At present, on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, we are thoroughly analyzing our work, summing up the results of what has been done and defining tasks for 1981. Assessing these results, Azerbaijan's working people, like all Soviet people, look confidently toward the future and express complete support for the party's plans. The scale of the achievements outlined in the draft submitted by the CPSU Central Committee for nationwide discussion the "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990"--inspires us to shock labor. Our working people are fully determined to scale new heights in communist building in the coming year.

For successful work in 1981 great significance is attached to getting the plans for industrial production and capital construction and plans in the sphere of agriculture which have been adopted for 1981 to those who are to execute them, and to improving the distribution of plan targets over the quarter-years and months. It is necessary to complete this work at all levels of the economy in the near future. The Council of Ministers, Central Committee departments and the Gosplan must step up control over that work and check progress in fulfilling it literally every day. At the same time it is necessary to strictly monitor the observance of plan discipline and prevent reductions in the production volumes envisaged in the plan.

To begin the new year and the 11th 5-Year Plan more successfully it is necessary to increase still further the effectiveness of socialist competition, to strengthen discipline and the level of organization everywhere and to make extensive use of all that is new, advanced, and engendered by the masses' creativity. Every working person in the republic must have a sense of personal involvement in the party's creative plans, in the people's plans.

It is necessary to approach with the utmost responsibility the preparations for socialist competitions for 1981, which must be profound, comprehensive and of mobilizing force. They must make provision for all indicators of the efficiency of industrial and agricultural production and capital construction.

Our motherland values highly the valor of those who march ahead, of all who work conscientiously and fulfill the task entrusted to them with honor. That is why in completing the year and the 5-year plan it is necessary to define the winners in socialist competition and single out the best collectives and the working people who have distinguished themselves most in fulfilling the 5-year plan and are worthy of government awards. This is important, responsible work and must be carried out very seriously and painstakingly.

Comrade Aliyev then dwelt on tasks in further improving the work of organs of trade, consumer services, city transport and all the service spheres in the days leading up to the holiday and in 1981.

Taking part in the conference's work were G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova, G.Sh. Efendiyev and Z.M. Yusifzade, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

G.A. ALIYEV ATTENDS 26 DECEMBER BAKU CONCERT

LD071627 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "The Classic and the Modern"]

[Excerpts] Popular classic musical works and works by modern Soviet composers were included in the program of a symphony concert for the republic party and economic aktiv held on 26 December at Azerbaijan's M. Magomayev State Philharmonic.

The concert, which was very successful, was attended by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

BAKU GORKOM CHIEF KERIMOV REASSIGNED, REPLACED

LD081119 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Baku Azerbaijan CP Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Baku Gorkom plenum held 22 December 1980 examined an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade A.G. Kerimov of his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of the Baku Gorkom in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum elected Comrade V.A. Guseynov first secretary and Bureau member of Baku Gorkom.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT GEORGIAN EXHIBITION

LD091031 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 December 1980 front-pages an 800-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "More Attention to Consumer Goods" on a trade exhibition in one of the pavilions of the Georgian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, which it says "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" visited 23 December in the company of other Georgian officials.

The same paper front-pages a 600-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Meeting With Journalists" on a meeting, date not given, between "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee," and central press correspondents accredited to the Georgian SSR. The report says that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the considerable contribution made by central newspapers, magazines, television and radio and their own correspondents to providing ideological backup for the successful implementation by Georgian working people of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets and socialist pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

"Speaking of the main results of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Georgian SSR in the period since the 25th party congress, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze directed attention to the new and responsible tasks facing the republic's party, state, economic, scientific, cultural and public organizations in connection with the publication of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress 'Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990.' Stress was laid on the growing role of the organizational, propaganda and agitation activity of the press, television and radio in resolving urgent tasks of communist building and of active participation by journalists' and central publications' own correspondents in propagandizing concrete questions of improving party organizational work, economic management, planning and the introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into practice; maintaining the principles and norms of the socialist way of life, improving the moral and psychological climate in the republic, developing literature and art and spiritually fashioning the new man."

The same paper publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Model Housing for a Model Communist City" on an exhibition of "Tbilgostroy" products organized by the republic's construction ministry on the eve of the 38th Tbilisi party organization conference at the Tbilisi housing construction combine in Lilo. The report says that the exhibition was visited by, among others, "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee," who "highly appraised the products on display at the exhibition and pointed out the need to further step up production potential on a new technical basis, to increase the effectiveness of capital investments and to develop in every possible way progressive forms of construction organization.

"At the same time Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the importance of the mass introduction of the exhibited products into construction and the wide use of material and moral incentives for housing construction workers. This is also a guarantee that housing will be well built, for, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed, the level of well-being of the Soviet people, their mood and work capacity depends to a large extent on the high quality of housing."

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI PARTY CONFERENCE

LD091103 [Editorial Report] Issues of Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian for 27 December 1980 through 1 January 1981 carry various reports, as follows, on the activities of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The paper for 27 December front-pages an 800-word GRUZINFORM report on the "38th conference of the Georgian CP Tbilisi organization," which opened "26 December in the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions." "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" is listed among those in the presidium at the conference, which, the paper notes, "will continue 27 December."

ZARYA VOSTOKA for 28 December front-pages a 500-word GRUZINFORM report on the proceedings of the second and final day of this conference, stating: "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the delegates, delivered a long speech at the conference."

The 28 December issue of the paper also front-pages a 400-word GRUZINFORM report on "the first plenum of the newly elected Tbilisi Gorkom," its members chosen by the city party conference. "The plenum elected T.N. Menteshashvili first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom," the paper states. E.A. Shevardnadze is described as "taking part in the plenum."

ZARYA VOSTOKA for 30 December carries on page 4, under the headline "At the Year's Most Important Projects Scheduled for Commissioning," a 600-word GRUZINFORM report on visits by a party of officials, led by Shevardnadze, to a number of construction projects, the first being "a major complex of antipollution installations" in the town of Chiatura, "of which the first phase was commissioned on 29 December." "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and A.N. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB, went to take part in the commissioning of the first phase of the antipollution complex in Chiatura," the report states. The report goes on to describe a "big meeting" held "at noon in the mountains, by the dam of the reservoir," and addressed by Shevardnadze. The paper also notes that "the same day Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, Z.A. Pataridze and A.N. Inauri visited the construction site of the Vartsikhskaya GES" and "Visited the Zestafoni plant."

ZARYA VOSTOKA for 31 December carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "At 1980's Most Important Projects Scheduled for Commissioning," a 3,500-word GRUZINFORM report on further visits to major construction projects by leading officials on 30 December. The report describes visits by Shevardnadze, accompanied by various officials, to "a rabbit-raising unit constructed by Georgian consumer cooperatives on the territory of the Shibliani village kolkhoz, Sagaredzhoyaskiy Rayon"; to the Kachreti grain products combine; to the expanded and modernized Tamariskaya poultry factory, Bolnisskiy Rayon; and finally to the fortress of Tamarisis-Taikhe, "an 18th-century monument in the immediate vicinity of the poultry unit's territory."

ZARYA VOSTOKA for 1 January 1981 carries on pages 1 and 3, under the headline "Tbilisi: Year of Creative Work", an 800-word GRUZINFORM report which describes various construction projects completed in Tbilisi and then declares: "All this interesting information was told to Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, G.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.Z. Pataridze, D.I. Patishvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili and Zh.Jk. Shartava."

"The members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau also visited the modernized Sovetskaya Gruziya worsted cloth combine in Tbilisi and the Dary Lesa store."

The same paper carries on page 3, under the headline "Youth Festival," a 900-word GRUZINFORM report on the "festive new year ball" held "on the evening of 31 December" in the "Boris Dzeladze Komsomol village, which sprawls picturesquely on the slopes of Mount Shavnabada." The report notes that the "gathering greeted with warm applause Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" and other officials, and cites remarks made by Shevardnadze in an address to the gathering.

Finally, again on page 3, the paper carries a brief GRUZINFORM report on the premiere, on an unspecified date, of the opera "First Love" at "Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili Academy opera and ballet theater." "Comrades E. Shevardnadze, G. Yenukidze, T. Menteshashvili and D. Patiashvili attended the premier of the opera 'First Love,'" the paper writes.

INTERETHNIC MARRIAGES 'STRENGTHEN' COMMUNITY

LDO81555 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 80 p 3

[APN correspondent N. Vishneva-Sarafanova interview with Candidate of Historical Sciences L.N. Terentyeva, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences N.N. Miklukho-Maklay Institute of Ethnography, under the rubric "Soviet Way of Life": "The Family Through the Prism of Ethnography"]

[Text] In the USSR there are 66.3 million families, of which more than 14 percent are ethnically mixed. Candidate of Historical Sciences L.N. Terentyeva, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences N.N. Miklukho-Maklay Institute of Ethnography, speaks to an APN correspondent about the reasons for the growth in interethnic marriages in the country.

[Question] Lyudmila Nikolayevna, what can you say about interethnic marriage from the viewpoint of man's realization of his right to choose his companion in life?

[Answer] The choice of one's companion in life of any nationality is a manifestation of human freedom. And if interethnic marriages are regarded in a particular society as an anomaly, then that society can hardly be considered democratic.

Thus, in prerevolutionary Russia mixed marriages were a rarity. The Russian Empire's code of laws did not permit marriages between orthodox believers and non-Christians. Islam erected artificial barriers between Muslims and persons of another faith if they wanted to marry. Judaism in Russia condemned ethnic and racial mixing.

According to prerevolutionary concepts, my own family is unlawful. It now embraces four nationalities, but no one is surprised at this. This results from realizing the following principle in our country: All of mankind is a single biological species and there are no "superior" [polnotsenny] or "inferior" [nepolnotsenny] races.

[Question] What is helping to break down interethnic barriers in our country?

[Answer] All Soviet citizens, regardless of nationality, sex, religion and social origin, have equal constitutional rights and responsibilities. The development of education and culture and the growth of atheism are also leading gradually to the disappearance of national and religious prejudices.

Soviet people--whether Yakut or Russian, Kabardin, Lett, Bashkir or Georgian--are united by the joint building of a new society. The dynamically developing migration processes in the country are also helping to draw nations and ethnic groups closer together. More than 60 million new residents have now moved into the cities since the beginning of the first 5-year plan. Of course, mobile young people are the greatest travelers. I have met representatives of 70 nations and ethnic groups on a few major construction sites.

[Question] What can you, an ethnographer, say about your field of activity?

[Answer] We ethnographers have at our disposal an amazing "laboratory" on the scale of a vast country. Judge for yourself: According to the date of the 1979 all-union population census, there are more than 120 peoples, large and small, living in the USSR, ranging in size from 400-500 people (Aleuts, Negidals) to 137 million (Russians). And the volume of material for researchers increases yearly.

[Question] What has been the result of work by Soviet ethnographers studying interethnic marriages?

[Answer] Overall statistics and materials from ethnosociological research indicate that the number of interethnic marriages is increasing among us on a countrywide scale and in each of the 15 Soviet republics. Whereas only comparatively recently 1 marriage in every 10 in the USSR was a mixed one, their number now exceeds 14 percent of the total number of families.

The percentage of ethnically mixed families is highest in Latvia, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine: There one marriage in every five is interethnic.

Ethnographers have noted that there are more ethnically mixed families in cities in all the union republics than in rural localities. Thus, the proportion of ethnically mixed families in cities in the Central Asian republics has reached 23.7 percent. The highest percentage of such families in in Moldavian, Ukrainian and Belorussian cities--30-40 percent.

But there is also an exception to the rule--in the Karelskaya Autonomous Republic the number of interethnic families exceeds 30 percent of the total number of families and there are more of these families in the villages than in the cities. This is accounted for by the fact that people come to Karelia from all over the country for timber procurement.

[Question] Does the language barrier not hinder rapprochement between nations?

[Answer] Basically, this does not occur. Although all nations and ethnic groups have the opportunity to be taught in their native tongue and speak and write it, Russian has become the means of communication between them. This also helps rapprochement.

[Question] Is an interethnic family a strong one?

[Answer] Certain foreign ethnographers believe that interethnic marriages have far less potential for the spouses' mutual adaptation than "homogeneous" marriages. I do not believe that the very question of the physiological or social superiority of "homogeneous" marriages over mixed ones (and vice versa) makes sense.

Of course, the process of forming a mixed family is not simple. Husband-and-wife relations in interethnic marriages are associated with greater differences than usual in mentality, traditions and life standards. This requires respect on the part of the husband and wife for the customs and peculiarities of the other nation and for its cultural and domestic way of life.

It is a paradox, but one tested by life: On encountering a number of difficulties during their development, spouses of different nationalities possessed, as it were, a certain additional potential to overcome them. Sociologists have noted that the percentage of divorces in interethnic families is far lower in comparison with ethnically homogeneous marriages. This is also affected by the fact that interethnic marriages are entered into more thoughtfully, and all the pros and cons are weighed more strictly.

[Question] To what nationality do children resulting from mixed marriages belong?

[Answer] Nationality is legally formalized on reaching the age of 16, when a boy or girl receives a passport. The young citizen must himself determine his nationality--that of his mother or father.

Young people resolve this problem in different ways. The choice of nationality is influenced by the ethnic milieu in which the family lives, the duration of ties between the parents' nations, the strength of family traditions and the proximity of language. Thus, for example, adolescents from Ukrainian-Russian families living in Ukrainian cities usually define themselves as Ukrainian, while outside that republic the children of such families more frequently define themselves as Russian.

In our multinational state a historic new community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape over more than 60 years of Soviet power. I believe that every interethnic marriage strengthens this community.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD081808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] A party conference was held in the capital of Kazakhstan today of the Central Asian Military District. Measures were mapped out further to improve the organizational and party-political work and to reliably ensure the peaceful and constructive work of Soviet people.

Taking part in the conference was Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

KAZAKH NONFERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER REPLACED

LD081615 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 December 1980 front-pages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 24 December appointing Sauk Temirbayevich Takezhanov Kazakh SSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy and releasing him from his duties as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan. The newspaper also publishes on page 4 a KAZTAG "chronicle" report stating that the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Vladimir Dmitriyevich Nagibin from his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy "in connection with his reassignment."

EASTERN BORDER DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

LD090919 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Border District Party Conference"]

[Text] A party conference of troops of the USSR KGB Red Banner Eastern Border District was held in Alma-ta on 23 December.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm by its participants.

Maj Gen Yu. V. Koloskov, chief of the district Political Administration, delivered the report "On the State of and Measures To Further Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Party Political Work on Increasing Protection of the State Border, Enhancing Vigilance and Combat Readiness, Strengthening Military Discipline and Mobilizing Personnel To Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Decisions and Fittingly Greet the 26th Party Congress."

The conference delegates pointed out that party political work in the district has been reinforced with effective new forms in the course of fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations. [paragraph continues]

Many patriotic initiatives and undertakings aimed at further enhancing Border Guards' skills and combat and political training, qualitatively mastering hardware and weapons and improving the engineer equipment of the state border have emerged and become widespread. This has had a positive effect on improving the standard of border service and the combat readiness of units and subunits of the district's troops.

The party organizations of military collectives have stepped up their work on enhancing vigilance and combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. Commanders, political organs and party organizations are working more concretely on explaining the party's increased demands as regards the protection of the motherland's borders under conditions of the increasingly complex international situation and the increasingly intense ideological confrontation and on decisively exposing alien ideology and the aggressive policy of imperialism and Maoism. Mention was made of the Border Guards' strengthening ties with the party and soviet organs of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan and with labor and creative collectives and of their mutual contribution to the business of military-patriotic education.

Lt Gen V.S. Donskov, chief of the district's troops, delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990."

Having unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the delegates adopted a resolution outlining measures aimed at further improving organizational and party political work, reliably safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor on our homeland's southeast borders and fittingly greeting the 26th CPSU Congress.

With great enthusiasm the conference participants sent a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Participating in the work of the conference were O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; K.M. Aukhadiyev, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Maj Gen A.S. Turukin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards Political Administration; Col Gen D.T. Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District; A.A. Mukhambetov, chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; V.V. Rumyantsev, chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee administrative organs section; T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Gorkom; N.P. Lomov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR KGB; Ye. I. Perventsev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR KGB; A.G. Platayev, Kazakh SSR minister of internal affairs; A.T. Tleuliyev, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR KGB; and K.S. Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee.

KIRGIZ SUPREME COURT PLENUM EXAMINES HOOLIGANISM

LD081153 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court plenum was held recently. The question of court practice in cases of hooliganism was examined on the basis of the report delivered by S. Kydyraliyeva, Supreme Court deputy chairman.

The plenum noted that the republic's courts, guided by the 26 July 1966 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Stepping Up Responsibility for Hooliganism" and the 16 October 1972 USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution "On Court Practice in Cases of Hooliganism," are basically correctly enforcing legislation on responsibility for these law violations. But there are also shortcomings in this matter. The law's established principle of tailoring the punishment to the individual depending on the nature and degree of public danger of the crime, the personality of the culprit and mitigating or aggravating circumstances in the case is not always observed.

In the resolution it adopted the plenum demanded that the republic's courts eliminate the errors existing in their work and drew attention to the fact that hooliganism remains a widespread and dangerous law violation and frequently leads to other, graver crimes.

The courts must improve the quality of legal investigation while strictly observing legality, reveal the reasons and conditions promoting hooliganism, react to them with special rulings and take steps ensuring their implementation. Where necessary cases of hooliganism must be examined at enterprises and construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and an atmosphere of intolerance toward hooligans must be created.

The resolution gives explanatory guidelines on a number of questions which have arisen in legal practice in connection with the examination of cases in this category.

It has been recommended that the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court's legal collegiums for criminal cases, oblast courts and the Frunze city court take additional steps to step up supervision of the correct and uniform enforcement by lower-ranking courts of legislation on liability for hooliganism and the implementation of the explanatory guidelines of the USSR Supreme Court plenum and the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court plenum on its enforcement.

The plenum examined appeals from the Kirgiz SSR prosecutor against court decisions in criminal cases.

UZBEK FOREIGN MINISTER ABDURAZAKOV REPLACED

LD081553 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Bakhodir Abbasovic Abdurazakov be appointed Uzbek SSR foreign minister on the release of Comrade Minavar Tursunovich Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, from his post as Uzbek SSR foreign minister.

[Signed] I. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, 26 December 1980, Tashkent.

UZBEK PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

LD090945 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Dec 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Surkhandarinskiy Obkom plenum took place 23 December in Termez. [paragraph continues]

Its participants discussed the state of and measures to further improve work in the oblast's schools and educational establishments on the communist education of youth in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Educational Work." An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

KISILEV ATTENDS OBLAST CONFERENCE IN MINSK

LD091002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Summary] An oblast party conference opened today in Minsk. "Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the conference."

LE MONDE REPORTS ARRESTS, TRIALS OF DISSIDENTS

LD091107 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union: Academic Arrested in Leningrad"]

[Text] In Leningrad a Russian literary historian, Mr Konstantin Azadovskiy, chief of the Literature Department at the Mukhina School of Arts and Crafts, was arrested 10 days ago after a surprise search of his home, where the police "found" a small packet of heroin. His girlfriend was stopped in the street and searched on the spot: The police "discovered" a packet of heroin in her bag too. She was not arrested.

Mr Azadovskiy has never taken an interest in politics, but has always acted as a free man. He is only interested in his work as a literary historian. He devoted his thesis to Grillparzer, a 19th century Austrian poet. Among his many publications in the USSR and abroad, there is in particular a series of formerly unpublished letters exchanged between Rilke, Pasternak and Marina Tsvetayeva. They were published in the most legal ways, particularly in Italy.

It has also been learned in Moscow that the trial of the mathematician Mark Morozov opened on Monday 5 January in Vorkuta, in the Komi Republic, located beyond the Arctic Circle.

Mr Morozov is accused of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" and risks a maximum penalty of 10 years in a camp followed by 5 years' exile. Like the Podrabinek brothers, he was arrested in March, when he was serving a first sentence of 5 years' exile in Vorkuta.

Finally, three Ukrainians involved in editing the UKRAINIAN MESSENGER, a samizdat publication, were convicted by a court in Lvov on 24 December for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation." Dr Stepan Khmara, 43, was sentenced to 7 years in a camp followed by 5 years' exile; Mr Vitaliy Shevchenko, 46, a journalist, was sentenced to 7 years in a camp and 4 years' exile; and his brother Oleg, a biochemist, to 5 years in a camp.

EMIGRE PRESS REPORTS ON ESTONIAN PROTEST LETTER

WA091234 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Dec 80 p 35

[Article by Osmo Vatanen]

[Text] "Wide and dangerous antagonism between leaders and the led, between the educators and those who are to be educated has appeared in Estonia.... We believe that this situation is dangerous and can have serious consequences for everyone in Estonia!"

These words come from a group of 40 authors, journalists and other intellectuals and artists in Soviet Estonia. Recently they have sent an open letter to PRAVDA, the Estonian Communist Party paper; RAHVA HAAL; and SOVYETSKAYA ESTONIA. The signers are well-known in Soviet Estonia, and most of them have been regarded as reliable Soviet citizens.

The letter was written in connection with the prosecutor authorities' action against the youths who demonstrated in Tallinn and Tartu earlier in the fall.

"Dissatisfaction has increased most recently," wrote the forty, according to the text reproduced in the Stockholm newspaper EESTI PAEVALEHT. "The unrest has its foundation in the unsolved social and economic problems."

The document demands finally that the problems should be studied thoroughly, and then debated openly and publicly, a demand which is radical in today's Estonia.

According to reports, the entire forty received a call to be present for a hearing with the police.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PASS ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN

LD081117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Official Sections"]

[Excerpt] Intensifying Fuel Economy

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on measures to intensify fuel and energy savings, in 1981.

The USSR Council of Ministers sees as a very important task the implementation, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and October (1980) Central Committee plenums and plenum speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the strictest economy in fuel and electrical and thermal energy consumption.

USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and leaders of enterprises and organizations are ordered to:

Bring fuel and electrical and thermal energy consumption norms at enterprises and organizations in line with the average reduction norms and targets stipulated by the state plan within a month;

Widen the use of technological processes requiring less fuel and energy per unit output and establish strict control of observance of optimal technological regimes;

Carry out work to cut losses of all types of energy and fuel, in particular to reduce energy losses in electricity grids, improve the loading and reduce the idle time of motors and transformers, eliminate heat losses and improve lagging of industrial furnaces and other energy-consuming installations and also pipes carrying steam and hot water;

Ensure that railroad tank cars are completely drained of petroleum products and take measures to eliminate losses of light petroleum products and fuel and lubricants during transportation, storage, fueling and loading and also to reduce their consumption through the maximum reduction of empty runs by trucks and other transportation means.

Targets have been set for 1981 for fuel and electrical and thermal energy savings in industry, construction, the transportation sphere, housing and utilities and agriculture and for the use of secondary thermal resources.

The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and USSR ministries and departments are ordered to examine unimplemented rationalization proposals and inventions geared to the rational and economical utilization of fuel and electrical and thermal energy and to take measures to accelerate their introduction into the national economy.

To establish effective control over the rational utilization and saving of fuel and energy resources, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to strengthen the relevant subdivisions in the central apparatuses of ministries and departments, while leaders of associations, enterprises and organizations are instructed to set up permanent working groups involving people's control workers and members of scientific and technical society councils.

The resolution envisages measures to increase incentives for rational fuel and energy consumption. Working people will get bonuses for overfulfilling targets on the utilization of secondary fuel and energy resources, with up to 50 percent of the value of the energy saved being used for this purpose.

VOLGA DELTA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN ADOPTED

LD031056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the comprehensive utilization of the land, water and fish resources of the Volga-Aktyubinsk floodplain and the Volga Delta in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

It notes that the very rich land and water resources of that region are still being used poorly. The productivity of irrigated lands in many farms remains low.

The comprehensive program for the utilization of natural resources in the oblast envisages a considerable increase in the production of vegetables, cucurbits, fodders, rice and also large fish catches.

Large-scale work will be carried out to reclaim irrigated lands and flooded pastures, improve the technical state of irrigation systems in operation and to construct state farms on reclaimed lands.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION RESULTS--The preliminary results for oil extraction over 5 years have been summed up in Tyumen. More than 1.2 billion tons have been sent to consumers. This is almost three times more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, it is intended to bring into operation a large number of wells and new deposits and sharply to increase drilling operations. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 5 Jan 81 LD]

KOLYMA GES DAM--A commission today accepted the 130 meters high rockfilled dam of the Kolyma GES. Its construction took only 3 1/2 months. The dam is now ready for the start up of the first power generating unit which will take place in the middle of (?this) month. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 5 Jan 81 OW]